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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,267.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
30th Nov.	PENINSULAR	8231	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	8391	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MOLDAVIA	9.09
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9905
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7338	VICTORIA	6322
15th „	ORIENTAL	8284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6623		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	73 8	BRITANNIA	6978
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7 38	MOOLTAN	9921
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7338	MOLDAVIA	1909
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7338		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9905
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,380	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 690	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 920	„ 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa* and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000		12th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belaite	9th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000		17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 160, 10.....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and Australian Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000		about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Fort St, Horniby Road

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 25th Nov.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KASAPA	1,270	Thur. 28th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 29th Nov.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Nov., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bender Abbas, Linga, Dabrehi, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,270 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Nov., calling also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

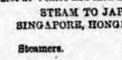
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
29rd November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and boat available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Watcovich	25th Jan. 1908,
† NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	483	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
1	Sutton Hall	..	..	15 Nov.	22 Nov.	15 Dec.
1	City of Karachi	..	„	21 „	3 Dec.	27 „
2	City of Madrid	..	3 Dec.	21 Dec.	31 Dec.	15 Aug'08
1	City of Glasgow	..	15 „	25 „	4 Jan.'08	28 „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Class.						
*2	Morton Hall	..	..	26 Nov.	..	22 Dec.
1	City of London	..	..	7 Dec.	..	12 Jan.
2	Trafford Hall	..	22 Nov.	28 „	..	18 „
1	City of Calcutta	..	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	2 April
1	City of London	..	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
1	City of Glasgow	..	10 Mar.	18 April	..	10 May

* For Marseilles and London.
† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGE to ENGLAND available per NATAL LINER S. S. "UMZUMBI," SAILING on FRIDAY, 29th instant. The ship contains excellent accommodation, carries Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Gravesend and the steamer will also call at Malta. For particulars as to Fare, etc., apply to—

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Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 175,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble,"—So says Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON DUNLOP TYRES.

EXTRACT.	TRANSLATION.
J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.	I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble. (Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

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We have tested most of the highest makes of Pianos and when they have shown that they possess the qualities necessary beyond tone, touch and sympathetic power, we have offered them to the public often with improvements which our long experience has suggested. We have in fact been compelled, after exhaustive and long experiments, to drop our Agency for instruments which, whilst bearing good reputation in Europe, have failed to withstand the peculiar tests of the Indian climate.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER, SCHUDMAYER AND SOEHNE, RICHARD LIPP AND SOHN, we have added that of

GROTRIAN, STEINWEG, NACHF

Whose Pianos may now be inspected at our Piano Saloon.

We offer a breadth of selection amongst the World's Best instruments which not only have their own peculiar beauties of tone and power, but which can be relied on to withstand the test of the climate.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

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CRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of JAPANESE SILK GOODS, CURIOS, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS and XMAS CARDS.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND
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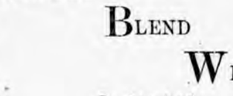

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

LOST :—TERRIER DOG, white body black and white head, with collar on ; has slight limp in right hind leg. Answers to name of TIM. Anyone bringing the above-mentioned to Admeral's House, Wellington Lines, will be rewarded.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 16 Pages of th "Pall Mall Budget" " ding, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Foreign Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. Postage Extra. Specimen Copies 81-4 to any Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is respectfully solicited to Oak's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—In a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in vogue—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 13/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of Rupees into Pounds. "The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED to RENT for 5 years a BUNGALOW with a large compound of at least 12,000 square yards in Mazgon, Byculla, Jacob's Circle or Parel. Must be dry during monsoon. Apply to Box No. 1725, care of "Bombay Gazette"

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing, washband tables, cupboards, almirans, chest of drawers, and cottage piano by August Dassel, iron cot, revolving top office table with cupboard, handsome large size teak partition screen with doors.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred *vis a-vis.*
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Pair Bay Walers going in harness.
1 Pair Grey Walers going in harness.
3 Rolls 25½ feet carriage rubber tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COLORED CHIFFONE, SILKS AND RIBBONS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

By order of the concerned.

1 Case 28 pieces French Colored Chiffone 478 ¼ yds.
1 Case 15 pieces White and Black silks 490 yards.
1 Case 44 Bundles Embroidered Ribbons each 8 yds.
1 Case 33 Bundles Velvet skirt binding each 36 yds.

In lots to suit private purchasers.

N. B.—The case of the Velvet binding and Ribbons, will be sold at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in 2 lots.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, next to Sethna Cottage, behind B. B. and C. I. R. Mahalaxmee Station, the valuable and handsome artistic design teak and blackwood household furniture made to order, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, dinner waggon, English bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano by Ronish, glassware, crockery-ware, best plated-ware, ice box with filter, large size bronze horse with pair of candelabra, large coal cooking stove, Chambers' Encyclopædia and Encyclopædia Britannica in revolving case, books, 400 days' gold gilt time-piece, English made chatwood safe on stand, revolving baloon clock, black-wood old carved chiffoniers, writing desk, teapoys, etc., (suitable for Home Presents), electric lamps, large medicine chest, China jars, lot of photographic kit, such as half plate Lancaster camera, complete, 5 x 4 by 4 compound condenser, enlarging camera, lenses, lamp, pocket aluminium cameras, 6 focussing glasses, 6 quarter plate negative protectors, accumulator for motors (Fullmen), retouching desk, 6 double darkslides, glazing machine, a lot of unused negative plates, chemicals, microscope, scale, etc., a collection of choice and rare garden plants in tubs, 12 large size rubber plants in tubs, also palms, roses, orchards, etc., bicycle, gimlicks, garden tools, etc., the property of F. H. STELLING, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY FINE WHITE JEEVAN PEARLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Fort by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Mulchand Hemraj and Asanand Magamnul and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Arab Hasan-bin-Sale-bin-Numan :

1 Bundle very fine white Jeevan Pearls about 830 Poona chows.

and

1 Bundle Sidh Pearls about 70 chows.

In small lots to suit buyers a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the pearls cleared within 3 days from the date of sale. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the mortgagees at their Office, old Secretariat, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY next the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cabins," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat teak-wood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, English bedsteads, single and double almrais, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, cottage piano by Knake in good order, first rate full size slate billiard table by Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., steel wheel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, powerful waler horse, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, garden plants, etc., the property of the late D. Duncan, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 9th December next, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Dwarkadas Haridas, consisting of sofas, Small iron safe, clock, glass handles, German silver copper and brass pots, boxes, jars, silk and cotton apparels and other sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Marine and Naval Stores.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, the remaining stores consisting of steel tubes, brass nuts, rope, steel wire, solid brass, copper and bronze tubes, zinc angles, steel drums, iron oil tanks, files, etc., etc.

The stores are now on view.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and articles cleared within eight days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lot resold for the benefit of State.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years :—

Plots Nos.	Approximate Area. Sq. yds.
7	514
22	384
23	347
37	649
53	308
62	533
65	986

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
of
ANTIQUE IMPERIAL CHINA PORCELAIN.

Under Instructions from E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve the above mentioned collection comprising of vases, carafles, plates, bowls, etc.

On THURSDAY the 28th and SATURDAY the 30th November, 1907, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) each day at the carpet Depot

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 22.] [BOMBAY, *November* 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	93 12/16		5/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities	62 7/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	28 7/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 5/16		1/16
Do. in New York	58 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·27½	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·57½		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	7	since	7 inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	7 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £350,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 11/16 unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.
Closing tone of silver—Steady with small buyers.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 20,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firmer.
Total Sales ... ...
Sold on Speculation and for Export... .....
Imports 75,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·00+06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown... ...10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl
5·84	5·64	5·66	5·67	5·69
+08	+08	+07	+07	+08

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·70	5·71	5·71	5·70
+08	+08	+08	+07

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ... 62,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 63,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 19 000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 18,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·70—14 } Declined owing to weak cables and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·41—11 }

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·46—16
Do do Jan. 10·42—16
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 356,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 129,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	... 119,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 828,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	... 440,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bhownagar ... ... d. 4 3/32
F. G. " ... ... d. 4 5/32
Good " ... ... d. 4 7/32
F. M. G. Bhownaggar ... ... d. 4 3/32

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C.I.F.—4 5/32d. Value.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Fair Red Coconadas C.I.F.—4 3/32d, Sellers.
Months—Nov.-Dec.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 5/32d.
Months—Nov.-Dec.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/2 Nov.-Dec. London—Nominal—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Flat.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 54 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F India, 12s. 1½d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 4½d. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 7/8

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 7 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6

ARRIVALS :—

"Tycho"—" Koerber ".

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
141 Bars Silver	2,85,310	London	Marmora	Yokohama Bank National Bank
36 Bars Silver	70,170	do	do	do
350 Bars Silver	7,15,248	do	do	Bank of Bombay Chartered Bank
359 Bars Silver	7,42,141	do	do	do
2 Bundles Sovs.	20			
Rupees	1,854	C Mandvie	Ganga	Mac Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Sovs.	757			
Rupees	202	Dwarka	Lings	do
Box Gold Coins	8,000	Aden	Africa	O Heerjee

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, [24TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers at 4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unsettled to-day at Is. 3 11-16d. T. T. and Is. 3 3-4d. for demand Bank bills. Some Banks quoted much lower but when business came along comparatively good rates were available. Credits too were steadier and there was little disposition on the part of the Banks to buy under Is. 4 3-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet ;—

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... ...Is. 3 11/16d. to 13/32d.
Demand Draft ... ...Is. 3 3/4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... Is. 4 3/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight ... Is. 4 7/16d. to 13/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France 1/2
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks. 149 3/4
Do. 30 days' sight ... 149 1/2
Do. 30 days' sight ... 150 1/4
Do. 20 days' sight ... 201

Government Paper :—

There has only been a small business reported doing in the Government Paper market. Rates opened at Rs. 95 7-8 for ready and the settlement and the day has passed without any fluctuations.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement ... ... " 95-14

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar Silver in London fell 1-16 to 26 7-8 ready and 27 5-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 lower at 58 3-8. Locally the market has been steadier. At opening to-day ready bars were quoted at 69 9-16 ex-duty, but before the close business was done up to 69 7-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are also firmer as under.

We quote :—

	Es.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69	14	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	70	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet at slightly below yesterday's closing prices and has remained quiet but steady throughout the day, closing if anything a trifle easier for some descriptions. A moderate business is reported. Exporters to Europe have been buying quietly and Japan shippers are in the Market.

In ready cotton business was done at Colaba in Bengals and Oowras new crop.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	371	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	363 1/2	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	340/31	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	336	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	214/15	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	214	
Fine M. G. Muttia	202/3	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	194	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	200	
Fine M. G. Bengals	194/5	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	182/4	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 21,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·57	5·57	5·59	5·60	5·62
—07	—07	—07	—07	—07
A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	
5·63	5·64	5·64	5·63	
—07	—07	—07	—07	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
December ... ... " 8 7 0 R. T.
May... ... ... " 8 11 0

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet with little enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 9 4 0
Yellow Guzerat ... ... " 10 6 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firmer, but there is not much enquiry :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 61 8 0
" " 75 p.c. ... ... " 60 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 54 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 12 5 0

Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is firmer and we quote :—

White Delhi, Apr.-May. Rs. 5-15 6 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,395
India 60

Mills :—

David 387 1/2
Manecklji Petit 3,150

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ... 250
Colaba Land and Mill 1,032 1/2
Thracher and Co 510

Railways :—

Tapti Valley 442 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton	9,007	bales.
Wheat	3,168	cwts.
Linseed	90	"
Rapeseed	nil.	"
Gingellyseed	18,417	"
Poppyseed	6	"
Groundnuts	223	"
Castorseed	920	"
Rice	4,044	"
Myrabollams	5,029	"
Cottonseed	7,902	"
Mowraseed	281	"
Gram	53	"
Joowar	18	"
Maize	nil.	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November* 23.] [BOMBAY, *November* 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	93 7/8		1/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities	62 7/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	27 1/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 9/16		1/4
Do. in New York	58 3/4		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	20·27½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·53		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7p.c.since		7th inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 7/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6 1/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/2p.c.	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	7 1/2p.c.		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/4		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 3/8	1/4	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £250,000 for various places.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Hongkong ... ... £ 16,000
Gold " ... ... £ 63,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Firm.
On 22nd
Total Sales... ... ... 6,000 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 1,000 "
Imports ... ... 21,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·93—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 10 1/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·57	5·57	5·59	5·62	5·62
—07	—07	—06	—05	—06

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
5·64	5·65	5·66	5·65
—06	—06	—05	—05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 83,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 49,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 31,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... 41,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·76+06 } Declined early owing to bedrish visible supply figures and advanced later through bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 10·48+07 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—10 7/8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·54+06
Do. do. Jan. 10·51—09
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London ... 20,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ... 3,390,000 "
" " East Indian 161,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 4,120,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	47,000	bales
" Sold on Speculation	...	
" Sold for Exportation	2,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,01,500	"
" Actual Exports	11,000	"
" Week's Imports	1,83,000	"
" Stock	6,44,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	500	"
" Sold on Speculation	...	
" Sold for Exportation	...	
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,500	"
" Actual Exports	500	"
" Week's Imports	...	
" Stocks	20,000	"
Afloat Americans	3,30,000	"
" Indian	5,000	"

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—40 Nov.-Dec. London—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3/4 Value.

Freight—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal—Nominal.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	...	120
Commercial Bank	...	19
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	515
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)	...	140
(31st Dec)	...	135
Coral	...	400
Jamalamudugu Press	...	2,800
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	130
Madura	*num.*	200
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	...	500
Tinnevelly	...	550
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	450
Tirupur Press		

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...65s. 9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	... *Sellers*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	... 9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...cum interest & 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...17s.6d.
Indian Aluminium	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent, Cum, Pref ..	... 97
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £109
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £102
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	... 80
New Mysore Manganese	... 32s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Otacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11¼
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid)	84
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ...	£101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid)	... 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 15s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15s. paid ...	... 22s.
Balaghat, fully paid	...7s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 17s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...14s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs," fully paid ...	... 9s. 6d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid)	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 9s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 1½d.
Hoswy Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	*(sellers)* 1s. 9d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...43s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (8s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	*Sellers* £5.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 21s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 6s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 10s.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1s.
Sangli 10s. paid	... 10s.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 5s. 6d.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th Nov, 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th Nov, 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,79,77,905 8 11	1,80,73,859 13 10
Other Deposits, &c. ...	18,71,05,071 4 11	16,34,27,228 13 6
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	3,97,892 14 7	7,81,738 13 1
Sundries ...	16,08,069 2 6	17,20,873 0 2
Rs..	21,28,77,668 14 10	22,63,01,854 8 7
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities ...	2,28,62,942 0 0	2,28,25,734 0 0
Other authorised Investments	40,29,070 9 0	60,33,717 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	4,02,23,481 8 4	3,97,82,026 14 8
Accounts of Credit on do..	3,77,86,496 3 9	4,25,78,076 2 1
Bills discounted &c ...	4,07,71,629 13 10	4,18,40,531 14 2
Balances with other Banks..	12,16,681 4 10	14,34,962 5 9
Bullion ...	...	...
Dead Stock ...	16,90,710 4 0	16,88,967 15 10
Stamps ...	13,349 3 1	16,983 14 0
Sundries ...	2,09,370 8 10	1,91,890 3 2
	14,88,80,381 7 8	15,46,82,184 1 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	6,39,97,287 7 2	6,56,19,670 6 11
Do. at Branches ..		
Rs..	21,28,77,668 14 10	22,63,01,854 8 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	12,13,334	Decrease
Do. at Branches ..	2,09,189	Increase
Other Deposits ...	22,72,157	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,04416	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	3,16,433	Increase
Loans ...	4,46,291	Decrease
Accounts of Credit ...	48,92,090	Increase
Mercantile Bills ...	15,69,102	Do.
Cash at Head Office...	46,26,555	Do.
Do. at Branches...	10,25,917	Decrease

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

The "Indian Investors' Referee" has published an extract taken from a report of the Trustee in the Arbuthnot—Macfadyen failure, which may prove interesting to some of our readers :—

The firm of P. Macfadyen and Company, was founded in 1887 as a London Branch of the Madras House, under the management of Mr. Patrick Macfadyen. The books of account had not been closed or balanced for years past and owing to the death of Mr. Macfadyen, who seems to have been the only person fully acquainted with the financial part of the London business, a full account of the causes of failure is probably not now to be obtained. It appears, however, from various sources that during the last 12 or 14 years the firm has lost upwards of £120,000 by speculations on the Stock Exchange, about £50,000 by financing West Indian Planters and (it is said) about £75,000 by speculation in metal. At the date of the failure the London firm owed the Madras firm about £40,000. The liabilities to the unsecured creditor consist of the following :—

	£
Amounts due to clients on deposit and current accounts ...	291,782
Losses by speculating on the Metal Exchange for differences ...	18,284
Produce and other goods supplied ...	16,083
Commission ...	2,214
Balance stated to be due on current account to a certain syndicate ...	61,146
Money received by Patrick Macfadyen and Sir George as Executors of an estate ...	1,223
Law costs ...	400
Sundry expenses ...	340
Money remitted by Arbuthnot & Co ...	85

Creditors treated as fully secured are stated to hold (a) various goods lodged with them for sale valued at £2,462 4s 1d, as against advances amounting to £2,410 1s 10d, (b) certain shares estimated at £5,220, as against the balance of cash advanced amounting to £4,460 12s 10d and (c) documents for maganese ore belonging to third parties valued at £31,025, the amount of the advances thereon. The partly secured creditors appear to hold (1) oil valued at £650, as against an advance of £676 15s 2d; (2) a policy on the life of another person estimated at £80, as against a guarantee given for the bank overdraft of a certain firm amounting to £300 ; (3) certain stocks and shares valued at £229,223 16s 11d, as against losses by speculating on the stock Exchange for difference amounting to £335,845 1s 10d (4) shares estimated at £4,600, as against the balance due to a certain company on deposit and current accounts, in respect of acceptances given as managers of the Company and for money received on the Company's behalf for sales of ore, amounting together to £49,527 2s 7d; and (5) an unknown security as against a debt, probably for produce, amounting to £1,800. Mr. Young is unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the "liabilities on bills discounted," but they appear to be principally in respect of bills accepted for the accommodation of "Arbuthnot & Co.," who had the consideration and in some instances gave security to the holders.

The "Contingent or other liabilities" are scheduled as follows :—

	£
Bills drawn by "Arbuthnot and Co." and accepted by the London firm amounting to ...	80,846
Bills accepted as against goods to be accounted for by "Arbuthnot and Co." amounting to ...	1,419
A bill accepted for flour invoiced to another person but not yet delivered ...	137
Bills accepted apparently for goods supplied to a certain company amounting to ...	15,841
For balance of bills accepted for goods supplied to another company ...	224
Bills accepted in the hands of various banks with documents attached in respect of produce, etc. amounting to ...	14,229
Liabilities under various contracts entered into for the purchase of various goods ...	55,893
Liabilities in respect of the leases of the London offices, strong rooms, etc., amounting to ...	9,269

The Official Receiver concludes by stating that according to report received from India the liabilities of the head office appear to be about £1,735,000 and the assets are estimated at £474,000. An administration order was obtained by a creditor on 17th November 1906 against the separate estate of Mr. Macfadyen and the proceedings thereunder have been consolidated with those against the firm. No statement of affairs has been lodged, but it is believed the state shows a large surplus.

A BRANCH of the Immigration League of Australia, whose headquarters are at Sydney, has been started in India, and Major H. Berkeley Hill, R.E.A., Jullundur, is acting as its Honorary Secretary "pro tem." The object of the League is to give information to all enquiries by Anglo-Indians concerning Australia as a future residence after retirement from Government service.

A CRAZE appears to have risen in Siam forcaladiums which recalls the tulip mania at his height, though now, the "Bangkok Times," says, a slump has begun. Nevertheless, our contemporary in its latest issue records that Mr. Tan Keng Whay, in his capacity of broker, managed to sell a "Nok Egypt" specimen of the "ton-bohn" for Tcs. 1,450 and a couple of "Nok Lek" for Tcs. 70 each. On the other hand a gardener who recently bought a number of plants for a rise hanged himself in despair when his expectations were not realised. Not only jewellery but land and houses have been mortgaged to get money to invest in "ton-bohn" as a speedy way to making a fortune.

ARE YOU CONSTIPATED ?

A Message to our Readers.

"Constipation indirectly occasions more suffering and gives rise to more serious disorders in both sexes than any other ailment known to medical science". These significant words of a prominent medical man should be taken to heart.

Mrs. H. J. Chapman, of 1 Currey Court, Surrey Street, Landport, Portsmouth, relates an experience which should convince every one of the perils of constipation and the merits of Bile Beans is a cure :

"For many months I was a terrible sufferer from constipation," she said. "I could not get about to do any work, I had no appetite, was unable to obtain sleep at nights owing to the terrible pains, and in fact was so bad at times that I screamed out in agony.

"Afterwards I became subject to headache and biliousness, and was very weak and depressed. I was also afflicted with piles, and endured terrible agony. Different kinds of medicine I tried with the hope of obtaining relief, but I derived no benefit. I began to despair of ever being well again until my aunt advised me to try Bile Beans. I obtained a bottle. After finishing this I found I was getting better, so I persevered with the medicine. The constipation and piles gradually passed away, and the pains ceased. I obtained my sleep, my appetite returned, and the headache and biliousness vanished. I kept on taking the Beans nnd ultimately my cure became permanent. I am perfectly sitisfied that my restoration to health is due solely to taking Bile Beans which I consider a splendid medicine. I have recommended Bile Beans to many of my friends."

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for Biliousness, Liver Disorder, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Headache, Anaemia, Female Ailments, Debility, and Irregularity of the bowels.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Department, 9, Dalhousie Street, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co's Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 25th Nov, 1907.

Bile Beans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

KARACHI (SIND).

BIRTH.

REVIE—November 22, at Tolsta, Karachi, Sind, the wife of Duncan Revie of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACMUNN—November 16, at Bexhill, the wife of Major G. F. MacMunn, D. S. O., R. F. A., of a son.

DEATH.

AMBRIDGE—October 21, at Jubbulpore, C. P., India, Rebecca aged 73, wife of the late William Ambridge, Permanent way Inspector, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

H. T. BINKS,
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AND
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 2-20m., 1-57a.; Low water, 8-19m., 7-42a.
Bombay Municipality Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade 9-30 p m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, November 26.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Evening Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's High School, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-52m. 2-34a. Low water 9-5m., 8-24a.
Wednesday, November 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h, 0m. High water, 3-29m. 3-26a., Low water, 10-10m. 9-10a.
Thursday, November 28.—Sun rises, 6h. 53m.; Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 4-16m., 4-45a.; Low water, 11-56m., 10-32a.
Friday, November 29.—Factory Labour Commission Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets 6h. 0m., High water, 5-21m., 5-20a., Low water, 0-56a
Saturday, November 30.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Fifth Criminal S

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the Secretariat, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1907. For particulars see Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, Part I., dated 7th November, 1907. Applications to attend should be made to the MILITARY SECRETARY, Malabar Point, before the 28th instant.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. The Governor.
Bombay, 18th November, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1907.

THE DEATH OF HAVELOCK.

YESTERDAY the 24th November was the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Sir Henry Havelock at Lucknow, the city which sustained so stoutly a double siege during the first six months of the Mutiny. During the first siege, its able director Sir Henry Lawrence died almost at the very beginning, on 4th July. When after great hardship the siege was raised by the relief of the besiegers by the army under the command of Havelock and Outram on 25th September, this relieving force was itself hemmed in by the swarming rebels and had to sustain another terrible siege for seven weeks till Sir Colin Campbell could cut his way through the mutineers and finally relieve Lucknow and its brave garrison on 16th November. Great was the joy felt everywhere by this welcome news of the recovery of this capital of Oude, the new province where the revolt against our rule was the worst and most determined. But within eight days our joy was marred by the disastrous news that Havelock had fallen, not indeed at the enemy's hand, but by disease induced by the long anxiety that he had undergone during the previous few months. Havelock fell at sixty-two and was one of the oldest officers engaged in the Mutiny. Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief, who had been sent from home to quell the revolt, was older than Havelock by three years. But nearly all the other men who distinguished themselves were younger. Henry Lawrence was full eleven years his junior; Outram eight years. Yet both these men were his superiors in office and dignity. And it was out of chivalry only that the latter gave him the precedence on their march to Lucknow, though the command of the advancing columns was given to him. Outram also, though his junior, had in the previous year, 1856, commanded the Persian Expedition in which Havelock had only the command of a division. It was indeed Havelock's lot throughout his career, to be superseded and neglected, because he had no family influence or political interest at his back. He was merely a Colonel though he had forty-two years very hard service to his credit. He was made a Major-General only two months before his death, when his brilliant exertions against the mutineers made him famous. He had to wait for nearly twenty-five years after he had joined the army in 1815 to get his rank of Major. He had served wherever the Indian Army had gone since 1815, and seen the most active warfare in many countries. He had been through the first Burmese War of the early twenties. He served in Afghanistan during the campaign of 1839-42, and had witnessed the terrible disasters which befell our troops there. He was present at the battle of Mahrajpore against Scindia, and was actively engaged in our bloody and stubborn fights with the Sikhs in the Punjab. He fought in the Persian War also. But during all these successive campaigns he met with no official recognition and was indeed not known beyond his intimate circle.

If it had not been for the Mutiny, the outside world would never have heard of Havelock and that England possessed in him a hero of sterling worth such as a nation scarcely finds. It is almost a wonder that such long and persistent neglect had not crushed him. It had almost forced him to retire from the army, and he would have retired after the Persian War had not bad news from India made him return thither in hot haste. He was chosen to command a column to quell disturbances at Allahabad, to support Lawrence at Lucknow, and Wheeler at Cawnpore, and to disperse and utterly destroy all mutineers and insurgents." In five weeks from July 12th to August 16th, from Futtehpur to Bithoor he fought more than ten stubborn battles with the mutineers and routed them thoroughly. It was Havelock's gallant force of Ironsides as they were called, that first broke the fury and the courage of the fierce sepoys. Then meeting with reinforcements under Outram, he felt justified in advancing further and occupying Lucknow after its first relief at the end of September. This courageous march from Allahabad to Lucknow right through the most disaffected part of the country, made Havelock famous everywhere and compensated him for all the neglect of forty years. People then looked into his past record which was found to be equally good though not brilliant. Honours came thick upon him, but most of them came too late. On the 26th September, the day after his relief of Lucknow, he was made a K. C. B. On the 26th November, two days after his death, he was made a Baronet by the Queen in ignorance of that sad event. This high honour would have pleased him much and as also the accompanying life pension of £1,000, had the old man lived to hear of it. But though he would have been pleased, it would not have made much difference in his conduct; his notion had always been to do his duty regardless of consequences. That alone had borne him up through all those dark years of unmerited neglect. When at last sunshine had begun to pour its rays and the cloud had lifted, suddenly death laid its fell hand upon the hero and he was taken away. But death had no terrors for him. Just before he died he told Outram: "I have for forty years so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear." Well may he say to his son in his last moments: "See how a Christian can die."

ADMIRAL GERMINET AND THE DREADNOUGHT.

In view of the interest aroused by the French Admiral Germinet's criticism of the "Dreadnought" and the fact that ever since she was built a considerable body of naval opinion has been found to be more or less opposed to her design, it is worth while to survey the plans of the great nations of the world in order to see how far their practice differs from our own. The main points of difference are three—armament, speed and size. If we take them in this order we find that as to the first there is unanimous support of the theory that the main armament must be heavier than that mounted previously. The main armament of the newest ships of the great powers according to Jane's "Fighting Ships" are:—Britain 12, 12-inch; U. S. A. 10, 12-inch; France 4, 12-inch; 12, 9.4-inch; Germany 16, 11-inch; Japan 12, 12-inch; Russia 10, 12-inch; Italy 8, 12-inch. Here there is no doubt whatever that we are on the right lines, and moreover that we have got a start by building the "Dreadnought." It will be noticed that France is the only dissentient, preferring to stick to the armament plan that we adopted for, and discarded after, the "Lord Nelson" class. Now, however, we come to another point on which agreement is less conspicuous. Many naval men think that an overwhelming rapidity of fire with a numerous armament of smaller guns is of the first importance, and they are able to cite the opinions of men who went through the Russo-Japanese war, in confirmation of this. It is said that a continuous hail of medium-sized shell has a most demoralizing effect upon guns' crews, and that the practice made by medium hand-worked guns which can be kept constantly trained upon the mark must be superior to that of more cumbrous power-worked weapons, and this opinion had a great influence upon foreign design. This question cannot, however, stand by itself, as the increasing range, power and accuracy of modern torpedoes has rendered it necessary to provide small guns for the purpose of repelling torpedo attack, and it is consequently difficult to be sure whether some guns are meant for this latter end or to assist the big gun in fleet actions against heavy ships. The figures for secondary armament are these:—Britain 20, 4-inch; U. S. A. 14, 5-inch; France 16, 3-inch; Germany 22, 4-inch; Japan 10, 6-inch; Russia 20, 4.7-inch; Italy 12, 4.7-inch. Here again it will be noted that we are with the majority, and that in all but two cases the guns provided are unquestionably intended for repelling torpedo attack and by no means for the destruction of heavily-built ships; still it will be seen that the 5 inch and 6 inch guns of the United States and Japan respectively are heavy for the former purpose, while undoubtedly light for the latter. We cannot help thinking that the incomparably more powerful main armament would decide the matter long before the secondary guns could get into effective range, and further that if considerable dependance were placed upon rapid fire with small shells a far greater number of small guns would be required. It must be remembered that the power of a gun varies roughly as the cube of the calibre, or in other words, a 4-inch gun is to a 6-inch as 64 is to 216, consequently the difference between the 6-inch and 12-inch guns is enormous. It is true that as size increases rapidity of fire decreases, but on the other hand the penetration of five 6-inch guns is no greater than that of one. It is necessary also to remember that some of those who went through the battle of Tsushima have no doubt at all that it was the big shells, the "portmanteaux" as they were called, that did the most damage and contributed most to the result. Again the Japanese, in common with the rest of the world, had not had adequate practice with their heaviest guns, and they had seriously reduced their efficiency by useless long-range bombardments before the battle, so that the shells were said to tumble end over end before reaching the target.

We now come to the second consideration, that of speed, and once more we find the bulk of opinion on our side. There has been, perhaps, more disagreement as to the value of speed for battleships than on the other points under discussion. Such authorities as Captain Mahan, Vice-Admiral Custance, and Admiral Bridge, with many others, insist on its tactical unimportance; but, strategically, speed has an unquestioned value. The matter is of course too large for treatment in the space at our disposal, but the following figures show again the trend of naval opinion as to the speed necessary for battleships:—Britain 21 knots, U. S. A. 21 knots, France 18·75 knots, Germany 19 knots, Japan 20 knots, Russia 21 knots, Italy 22 knots. Evidently we are sinning in good company if we are sinning at all, and our early adoption of the turbine system of propulsion gives us a very great advantage over other nations in this respect. As to the last consideration, that of size, we find that all nations recognize the necessity for increase, though design, in the case of Germany and Italy, has been perforce modified by geographical and financial position. The details are thus:—Britain 20,000 tons, U. S. A. 20,000 tons, France 18,400 tons, Germany 17,710 tons, Japan 20,750 tons, Russia 21,500 tons, Italy 16,000 tons.

There is not much cause for uneasiness here either. It is often said "Do not put all your eggs into one basket," and the risk of the loss of an enormous battleship by contact with one submarine mine is urged in support of moderate dimensions, but we are inclined to think that there is a great deal in the maxim of "Pudd'nhead Wilson." "Put your eggs into one basket and *Watch That Basket!*" Besides other factors we have to remember that the concentration of a superior force on part of the enemy's line is far easier if that force is contained in a few ships taking up less space, and in the fleets of a great power it is found that a line of twelve or sixteen ships is more easily controlled and manœuvred than one of twenty. High speed, moreover, is more economically attained in a large ship than in a small one, and it can probably be safely stated that more force can be concentrated in 200,000 tons of large ships than in an equal tonnage of small ones. There is a tendency in some quarters to think that where we differ in practice from the Japanese we must be wrong owing to the knowledge possessed by our allies after the recent war, but it is well known that we had representatives in the Japanese fleet throughout the operations, and that their own conclusions and data are in the hands of the British Admiralty. Further, the Russians, after the terrific hammering they got in the naval engagements, may justly claim to be not without experience, and their designs show very close agreement with our own. Altogether, therefore, there seems to be absolutely no reason for dissatisfaction with Admiralty policy, but that, on the contrary, our experts deserve the very highest praise for the correctness of their reasoning and the speed with which the designs have been prepared and executed.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

LORD HUGH CECIL recently, at Oxford, had something to say on the new Education Bill which is promised for introduction next Session, and though he takes an extremist view, there is much in what he predicts which gives occasion for pause. There is little likelihood that the new Bill will be drafted to appeal in any way to the Church party. The measure now in operation can only be regarded as unfair, for it ostensibly aimed at giving to Nonconformists, in full measure, those things of which, they said, they had been robbed by the Act passed by the last Government. That they are now reaping where others have sowed they entirely fail to acknowledge, and the new Bill is far more likely to bring about an agitation for the abolition of religious teaching in State schools than to settle the really very simple question which is involved. It cannot be denied that religious susceptibilities have played an insignificant part in the whole history of the sorry affair. One or two leaders of Nonconformist thought saw an opening for gaining political power by siding with the under dog, and their plan has succeeded admirably. But their demands are outstripping reason too rapidly, and should the new Bill prove as one-sided as is expected from the vague hints which have been thrown out, it may, and probably will, lead to the great struggle with the House of Lords which the Government is endeavouring to provoke. In that struggle the question of Education will fall out of sight for a time, but the voice of the nation on the Question of the Lords will be equally applicable to that of Education and we do not for one moment doubt what that answer will be. As regards the schools the Church of England asks no special privileges above those granted to other denominations. All that is asked is that precisely the same treatment shall be meted out as to any Nonconformist body or Roman Catholics or Jews. It seems inevitable that the struggle must come, but that religion should be dragged into the arena of party politics will go down to History as one of the disgraces of the commencement of the century.

THE Amir was at Ghori on the 8th instant and is now unlikely to reach Kabul before the end of the current month.

THE R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will sail for Karachi and Calcutta from Bombay on the 28th instant with the 1st King's Guards, No. 61 Co. R. G. A. and details.

ADVICES received yesterday State that the position on the East Indian Railway is as unsatisfactory as ever and that the employés of the Bengal State Railways are on strike.

THE Punjab Mails got into Calcutta on Saturday morning *via* Sealdah, having been forwarded by Lucknow and the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

IT has been ascertained that the Bara Post outrage of the other day must be added to the long account which the Zakka Khel Afridis are writing up against themselves.

MIAN GUL JAN has retired from the road, and prospects of a settlement between the two royal brothers of the turbulent little estate of Dir is improving. The combined Jirgas are now discussing the matter.

TEST Relief Works have been opened this week in the Allahabad, Bahraich, Mirzapur and Banda Districts in the United Provinces, and have attracted some three thousand labourers.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 21st instant. The s.s. "Kageshima Maru" left Madras for Colombo on the 22nd, and the "Wakumiya Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the same date.

THE Crop Report for Rajputana states that the collection of fodder continues to give sufficient employment to many who would otherwise be unemployed, but that work may have to be provided for the Bhils in the Magra District of Partabgarh and Mewar.

BY command of the Governor-General of Odessa three Editors have been each muleted in a fine of £100, or a month's arrest, for having advocated the election of the local candidate of the Party of National Freedom. Such is the freedom of the Press in Russia.

AMONG the notices of motion for the meeting of the Corporation on December 2nd is one in the name of Sir P. M. Mehta "for putting on record the Corporation's high and cordial appreciation of the important services rendered by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., during the tenure of his office as Acting Municipal Commissioner."

"OH, wad some Fay——!" At last the Fay has gied the gift—through the columns of a new Calcutta journal "The Liberator." Here we are:—"Perhaps it is a sin damned with double curse to soil our hands with the dirty ware of journalism that shakes the conscience of the conservatives—if they have any—fills the mind of men of affluence and influence with vague vaticinations of the coming changes and breathes the rebellious fire against the infuriated hosts of an all powerful despot. It is a double edged weapon that inflicts harm on him who wields it and him whom it is directed against. It is the pride of beggary, destitute of any the least attribute, that brings down all to its own level. It is the sceptism of the cynic uncertain of his own morals whose scoffs are envenomed with spite. It is the last resort of men who have lost all chance to success to play the porcupine and fling the poignant shafts unprovoked against the tender susceptibilities of a sensitive generation".

AND having got so far it is nice to know why we do all this, we maligned Gigadibs. "Of course all have their sons and daughters to marry and get married, all have their children to be sent to school and to get employed as clerks, all have an innumerable round of duties to their kith and kin and to crown all their own peculiar Gods to worship! Enough and more they have in these and other duties, and as such they have no time for frivolous thinking. The world is moving on, men are being born and borne to the grave, parents are hurrying to get their children married, fathers are pining to earn a pittance to feed the hundred hungry mouths they have given life to, and mothers are slowly succumbing to the grave by the weaknesses of annual child-births. Though beggary reigns around there is no end to festivals and proud processions move through the thick of famine and plague stricken hosts. Ye Gods are great! for how ye trifle with mortal weaknesses!" There is a lot more, but we can be merciful.

A QUIET and pretty wedding took place at All Saints Church, Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, November 19th, when Mr. R. P. Giles, 85th King's Light Infantry (2nd Shropshire Regiment) was married by license to Miss Norah Vane Stowe, daughter of Major H. Vane Stowe of Holmstead, Surbiton-on-Thames. The church had been appropriately decorated with palms and white flowers, and the ceremony, which took place at 4-30 p.m., was performed by the Rev. C. Giles, M.A., Chaplain of Trimulgherry Mr. Clark, 20th Deccan Horse supported the bridegroom as best man and the bride was given away by Captain Fisher of the Manchester Regiment. The bride's dress was made of soft white crepe de chine prettily trimmed with fine lace, and she wore a white chip hat adorned with white Ostrich feathers. After leaving the church, the bridal party adjourned to the Parsonage, Trimulgherry, and were entertained by Mrs. Giles. After photographs had been taken, the wedding cake cut by the bride, and the health of the newly married couple duly honoured, Mr. and Mrs. Giles left for their honeymoon amid showers of rice and the good wishes of their friends

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PROPOSED MOSLEM CONGRESS.

The Kaiser's Visit.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 9.

A French Yellow Book upon Moroccan affairs containing despatches ranging from January 1906 to Oct. 22nd 1907 has just been issued. The general impression produced by a perusal of these documents is that the French Government in the Morocco business have acted with great moderation and with a determination to keep within the limits of their European mandate and their agreements with Morocco concerning frontier relations. They also bear testimony to the duplicity of the Maghzen and to the unfriendly action of some German colonists in inciting the natives against the French. In fact the German residents generally appeared to have little if any sense of their responsibility in this respect as Europeans residing with other Europeans in the midst of a fanatical Moslem population. Sultan Abdul Aziz has obtained a loan of £60,000 from a group of Paris Bankers, and the Sultan's troops, whose condition very much resembles that of the "beggarly lot" of pressed men with which Sir John Falstaff marched to Coventry, are now getting some of their long due arrears of pay. Owing to the absolute depletion of his Treasury Abdul Aziz lately sent to Europe a number of his jewels to be pawned, hoping to obtain upon them a loan of not less than £300,000, but not more than £40,000 was offered, after a careful valuation of the gems by experts. No doubt that His Majesty when buying these gems was terribly fleeced by his Agents.

Mulai Hafid the rival Sultan is also reported to be in funds owing to the discovery in Marakesh of a hoard of treasure in Spanish doubloons of the value of £75,000. Until he and Abdul Aziz really fight it out between them and one or the other goes under, Moorcean affairs must remain confused and uncertain. Several of the important tribes are wavering between the rival Sultans and will preserve a more or less malevolent neutrality towards both, until one or the other gains a decided advantage.

There is now a strong French naval force lying off Magador, which is threatened by tribes in the vicinity. Landing is very difficult owing to the raging surf of the bar. In fact, the Spanish Minister was sent on a mission to Magador has been for several days off the bar unable to land, owing to the rough sea prevailing.

Negotiations are still being carried on by British agents with Raisuli for the release of Sir Harry Maclean, but that object has not been achieved. The latest news concerning Raisuli's terms is that he demands £30,000, to be advanced by the British Government under the Sultan's guarantee.

FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISTS WARNED OFF SWITZERLAND.

M. Jaures the French Socialist leader, who is delivering a series of lectures in Switzerland, has been notified by the Swiss Police that if he attempted an anti-militarist propaganda in Switzerland, he would be immediately expelled the country. The sturdy republican simplicity of the Swiss is particularly averse to anything like military parade or bellicose tendencies, but the safety and freedom of their beautiful country are dear to them. Hence they long ago adopted obligatory military training in a form suitable to the national requirements and have only just re-enacted their military law with provisions of somewhat increased stringency.

NORWAY'S INTEGRITY GUARANTEED.

The negotiations pending for a year past between Norway and four of the Great Powers, namely Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, have resulted in the signature of a treaty at Christiana whereby the integrity of Norwegian territory is guaranteed by the Powers just mentioned. This important act was preceded by the signing of a declaration by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the British and French diplomatic representatives dissolving the Treaty of 1855 by which the integrity of Norway and Sweden, as against Russia, was guaranteed by Great Britain and France. The Swedish Government was asked if it did not also desire a guarantee, but replied in the negative, at the same time reiterating its honest and peaceful intentions towards Norway. Sweden desired to append its signature to the guaranteeing but Norway raised objections considering it inconsistent with her dignity that Sweden should be included among the four Great Powers affording the guarantee. The action of Norway is unfavourably commented upon by the Swedish Press, which views the signature of such a treaty without Sweden as a serious obstacle to the future improvement of relations between the two Scandinavian kingdoms and as justifying the conclusion that it must be regarded as directed against Sweden. Norway is warned also that the Treaty may one day furnish occasion to the guaranteeing Powers to contest Norway's relations.

THE PROPOSED MOSLEM CONGRESS.

In connection with the movement for the revival of Islam which is gradually acquiring strength in the Moslem world, interest attaches to a meeting which has been held at Cairo at which Ismail Bey Gasprinski spoke of the Moslem Congress proposed to be held at Cairo in the autumn of 1908. Ismail Bey, who disclaimed all political objects, stated that the object of the Conference was to discover the real causes of the political, intellectual and commercial decadence of the Moslem peoples, which he himself assigned neither to the religious tenets of Islam nor to racial causes, but to the undue conservatism of his co-religionists.

The delegates attending the Congress would include 20 Russian and Persian Delegates. A committee was elected comprising Ulema or the Shafei, Maliki, and Hanafi rites, and several Turkish and Egyptian notables, among them followers of the Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements.

SUCCESSFUL LIBEL ACTION BY PRINCE BULOW.

Emulous probably of the laurels gained by his journalistic confrere, Herr Harden, in his campaign against Count von Moltke, a person named Adolf Brand described as a publicist has lately brought a number of monstrous charges against Prince Bulow the Imperial Chancellor, and Privy Councillor Scheefer, an official of the Imperial Chancellor. The charges or rather insinuations were similar to those recently made against the Eulenberg clique. When Prince Bulow became aware of these charges at the end of last September he at once instituted proceedings and the case was taken up by the Public Prosecutor. It came before the second Criminal Court of the Berlin "Landgericht" on November 6th and was disposed of on the same day by the conviction of Herr Brand for gross libel on the plaintiff. The defendant was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and was removed from the Court in custody. The record of Herr Brand, a man of 33 years, is not a good one. Destined for the profession of a schoolmaster, he entered a training college but was expelled for being found in possession of anti-religious publications. Later on he drifted into anarchism and then issued indecent publications advocating the repeal of the article of the Penal Code dealing with unnatural offences. On one occasion, he created a scene in the Reichstag by throwing down a number of pamphlets into the middle of the House. The proceedings at this trial offered a great contrast to the irregularities which marked the conduct of the Moltke-Harden libel action in a lower Court. The presiding Judge kept matters well under his control, permitted no excursions into the domain of politics and repressed all attempts on the part of the defendant or his counsel to drag in extraneous material or any matters which could not legitimately occupy the attention of a Court of Justice. The large number of persons by whom the Court was densely packed, were therefore no doubt disappointed in their anticipations of a feast of scandal as rich as that which the Moltke-Harden trial afforded. The Public Prosecutor laid stress upon the defendant's unsatisfactory antecedents and the sentences which he has undergone. The defendant several times attempted to indulge in rhetorical declamation regarding his views upon sexual questions, but these irrelevancies were promptly repressed by the Judge. It is unnecessary to go into the defence offered by Herr Brand, since later on in the day he withdrew all the charges that he had made against Prince Bulow, being convinced by the evidence offered by the Plaintiff in Court that they were untrue. He pleaded, however, that he had acted in good faith through believing statements made to him concerning Prince Bulow. This plea was admitted by the Court. The sentence pronounced was that demanded by the Public Prosecutor. Prince Bulow, in the course of his evidence on oath, speedily exposed the whole tissue of insane slander woven by the defendant. The Prince declared that the homosexual, perverse and abnormal inclinations dwelt upon by the defendant were to him (Bulow) not only disgusting but unintelligible and that the charge brought against him was untrue and absurd.

The Prince explicity declared that he had had nothing to do with Herr Harden's campaign and had neither prompted it nor influenced it. As regarded Prince Eulenburg he had never discussed with him the unsavoury topics recently mentioned in the Courts nor had he and the Prince ever had conversation on any subject in that connection.

Prince Philip Eulenburg a man of 66 was called as a witness and this time answered to his name. He was suffering from gout and appeared in Court supported by one of his sons and a man-servant. He was allowed to be seated. The Prince wholly denied the defendant's statement that he (the Prince) had frequently discussed with the Imperial Chancellor questions connected with unnatural vice nor had he himself ever been guilty of any offence within the meaning of Article 175 of the Penal Code. The Prince protested against what he described as the infamous and filthy theory deduced by Herr Harden and his associates from some of the letters and expressions used by the persons whom he maligned. Prince Eulenburg also denied that he had supported Herr Brand in his attacks upon Prince Bulow against whom he had never in any way intrigued. The whole story of the Court Camarilla imagined by Herr Harden was baseless.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S IMPENDING APPEAL.

The wretched scandal which poisoned the social atmosphere of Berlin during the proceedings in the Moltke-Harden trial must still unfortunately remain unburied owing to the impending appeal of Count von Moltke against the verdict of the Schaffengricht or Court of First Instance and the intervention of the Public Prosecutor who will endeavour to get the Court of Next Instance to stay Count Moltke's private action for libel, whereupon the Public Prosecutor would institute an entirely new action which would be tried before a Criminal Court and in the form of a State prosecution. Hence there is the prospect of the whole unsavoury business being again dragged before the public. It is more than probable now, that the Government regret that the Public Prosecutor did not intervene in the Moltke-Harden case as he did in the Prince Bulow-Brand case and carry it before a Court capable of thwarting the defendant's desire to advertise himself by importing into the case every possible element of scandal. The Emperor has been most seriously upset by the whole business, as may well be imagined, and it is believed that His Majesty's recent indisposition, not yet wholly removed, may be more or less due to that cause. His Majesty has issued a Cabinet Order dealing with the evils in the Army which have been brought to light in the course of the Moltke-Harden trial, and containing a number of stringent regulations for responsible regimental commanders. The Cabinet Order was sent to the General Staff on Saturday.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The German Emperor and Empress who are making a visit to England as King Edward's guests, will reach Portsmouth on the morning of Nov. 11th on board the Imperial Yacht Hohenzollern. From Portsmouth Their Majesties will proceed direct to Windsor where great preparations have been made for their reception. The King and Queen of Spain with the infant Prince of Asturias are still there, and it is understood that during the Emperor's stay the affairs of Morocco will be discussed by King Edward with his Imperial and Royal guests. It is hoped that the Kaiser's visit to his Royal Uncle may be the means of bringing about a better understanding, a real entente, between England and Germany—King Edward the Pacificator has done so much for promoting general good-will among the Powers, that it is confidently hoped that he will succeed in adding this fresh leaf to the olive branch with which the peoples have crowned him. In no country more than France will this happy result be more sincerely acclaimed, it being felt in that country that a friendly understanding between England and Germany cannot but have a good effect in improving Franco-German relations, particularly in regard to Moroccan affairs in which France is still so much hampered by German distrust if not positive ill-will. It will not be forgotten, in this connection that Sir Edward Grey not long ago declared that fair and good relations between Germany and France were a condition of any improvements between England and Germany. Prince Bulow will not accompany His Majesty to England as at one time seemed probable, owing to the approaching reassembly of the Reichstag and the mass of work claiming the Imperial Chancellor's attention.

The Kaiser makes some personal efforts to fulfil his engagement with King Edward, as his Majesty has for some past been suffering from persistent catarrh which produced some inflamation round the palate and near the passages leading to the ears. The Doctors therefore strongly advised that His Majesty, immediately after his State visit to Windsor, should take a rest cure of some weeks and this the Emperor has decided to do in the Isle of Wight, the mild and balmy climate of which will particularly suit his case. Moreover His Majesty has always had a great predilection for the Isle of Wight. In that favoured spot it is expected that the Emperor's health will be completely restored before he undertakes the visit to the Queen of Holland, which was originally fixed for the present month.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that about Rs. 5,000 have been collected from Parsi citizens of Bombay for the support of the helpless families of the two Parsi Engineers, Messrs Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives while doing their duty at the recent fire. Surely in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay where there are such harmonious feelings between Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans, I cannot believe that feelings of humanity are so wanting that the latter should not have come forward to contribute their mite. Perhaps no such appeal has been made to them. If you were to open your columns and publish therein the list appearing in this morning's "Jami," I am sure the leaders and well-to-do persons of other communities will not lag behind but will remove what will always remain as a stigma against them in a city like Bombay.—Yours truly &c.

RUSTOM K. R. KAMA.

[We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.—ED. *B. G.*]

A RECENT resolution of His Highness the Nizam's Government states that, from considerations of public convenience and owing to the proximity of His Highness' Dominions to British India, it has been the practice in His Highness' Postal Department to closely follow the rates of postage prevailing in the Imperial Post Office, and that it was in pursuance of this practice that sometime ago the weight of a letter to be carried for half an anna was raised from half to three-quarters of a tola in His Highness' Post Office, so as to conform to a similar change that had been introduced in British India. Since then the Post Master General of Hydersbad having reported that revised rates of postage were brought into force in the Imperial Post Office with effect from the 1st ultimo, and that it would be in accordance with the practice hitherto pursued that the same rates should be adopted in the Hyderabad State, His Highness has generously commanded that the equalisation of the rates of postage, which has long been maintained between the Imperial and His Highness' Post Offices, should be adhered to; and accordingly His Excellency the Minister has been pleased to order that with a view to follow the reduction in the rates of postage on letters and parcels recently introduced in the Imperial Post Office, the following rates of postage on letters and parcels should be introduced into His Highness' Postal Department with effect from the 25th Aban, 1316 Fasli:—For a letter not exceeding one tola in weight ½ anna, for a letter not exceeding one tola but not exceeding 10 tolas in weight, one anna. For every additional 10 tolas or a fraction of that weight, one anna. For a parcel not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, 2 annas. For every additional 40 tolas or a fraction of that weight, up to 440 tolas, 2 annas. Hitherto the registration of parcels has been compulsory in the Hyderabad Post Office, whereas in the Imperial Post registration is only compulsory when parcels exceed 440 tolas in weight.

ANNEXING THE CONGO.

KING LEOPOLD AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

End of the Disagreement.

DRAFT TREATY PREPARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

It is stated in Brussels that the disagreement between King Leopold and the Government, with regard to the taking over of Congo, has been adjusted, and that a Treaty of Annexation will be laid before the Chamber next week.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

Further Heavy Purchases.

GOVERNMENT HELPING THE BANKS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Telegrams from New York state that £2,800,000 more gold has been engaged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The imports of gold into New York during the present crisis now total 81,500,000 dollars.

LATER.

In order to place the proceeds of the issue of 100,000,000 million dollars of Treasury Certificates at the disposal of the Money Market, Mr. Cortelyon will return to the subscribing National Banks 75 per cent. of the cash paid. The remainder will be used to strengthen the Treasury.

Subscriptions to the Certificates are coming in freely and the issue is already a success.

The Certificates will be useable as security fo new notes.

CROSBY HALL DOOMED.

Bank Refuses to Wait Further.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has declined any longer to suspend the demolition of Crosby Hall pending further efforts to complete the sum required.

LATER.

The "Times," expressing regret at the loss of Crosby Hall, refers to the wish expressed by the King to save this interesting relic, and asks: "Has the Chartered Bank done its best to satisfy the King and the people?"

GUN TRADE CONFERENCE.

Undesirable Exports.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Government is proposing an International Conference, to be held early in 1908, to discuss the gun trade, especially with reference to the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and West Africa.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Maintenance of Prisoners.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

Count Benckendorff has been given the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Count Benckendorff to-day hands Baron Komura, a draft for £4,860,441 for the maintenance of Russian prisoners.

THE KARATAG EARTH-QUAKE.

Enormous Death Roll Confirmed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

A Russian Special Correspondent despatched to Karatag confirms the statement that ten thousand deaths have occurred from the recent earthquake.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CONFERENCE.

Postponement for Scientific Research.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The second International Conference on the Sleeping Sickness has been postponed in deference to the wishes of Germany which desires its Delegates to have time to submit the result of Professor Koch's recent investigation.

LIEUT. WOOD'S CASE.

End of the Enquiry.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The Wood enquiry has closed. The evidence will be submitted to the Army Council.

THE "MAURETANIA."

Arrival after a Difficult Voyage.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22.

The "Mauretania" arrived at New York this morning. She [illegible] hampered by storms and fog.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Kekewich.

[Mr. Justice Kekewich, Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice since 1886, was born on the 26th of July, 1832; was educated at Oxon, Balliol College, Oxford; and was a Fellow of Exeter College; took 1st class in Classics and 2nd in Mathematics.]

POLITICS IN PORTUGAL.

Revolutionaries Active.

TROOPS PREPARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

There have been 135 political arrests made in Lisbon during the last few days and 134 bombs have been seized in different houses.

LATER.

The correspondent of the "Standard" in Madrid telegraphs that the King of Portugal has banished the Crown Prince to Villa Vicosa, a hundred miles from Lisbon, for remonstrating against a regime which had converted Portugal into a hot-bed of Republicanism tending to overthrow the Monarchy.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

A revolution is brewing in Portugal. The Crown Prince has protested against the dangers of a Dictatorship and the King has banished him to a hunting box, about one hundred and fifty miles from Lisbon. Many Monarchists are turning Republicans.

One hundred and thirty bombs have been confiscated and one hundred and forty-five arrests made, including many Officers.

The Army, however, is loyal to the King and troops are armed in case of emergency.

THE KONIA SCHEME.

Full Approval of Drainage Works.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Advices from Constantinople state that an Irade has been issued which finally approves the scheme for draining the plain of Konia in Asia Minor, which was referred to by telegrams on September 7th and 9th.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE.

Outbreak at Kamaran.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Reuter wires from Aden that cholera has broken out among the Indian pilgrims at Kamaran.

A case of plague is also reported from Port Said.

KING AND QUEEN OF NORWAY.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

King Haakon has arrived in London and proceeded with Queen Maud to Sandringham.

LOCUSTS IN ARGENTINA.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

An invasion by locusts has occurred in Argentina, which threatens the crops, and losses are feared.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

Mr. Winston Churchill has started for Lake Albert.

THE HAMBURG FAILURE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Moeller, the head of the Hamburg firm of that name which suspended payments, has been arrested on suspicion of fraudulent bankruptcy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Berlin papers state that the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the invitation of the Kaiser to visit Germany dung 1908-ri

SUFFRAGETTES vs. LIBERALS.

Storm at Leeds.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The campaign which the Suffragettes have been pursuing most actively at meetings held by Cabinet Ministers reached a climax yesterday at a meeting of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's at Leeds, which was completely broken up.

Women to-day invaded the Police Courts in London and the Provinces, protesting against voteless women being tried by man-made laws.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The suffragettes are waging a stern war against the Liberals and are upsetting their meetings.

At Leeds the disturbances ended in a free fight and Mr. Gladstone had to beat a retreat.

M. C. C. vs. N. S. WALES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The M. C. C. team concluded their first innings for 30

New South Wales made 101.

In their second innings the M. C. C. made 130 runs for the loss of four wickets.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The result of the Manchester November Handicap was as follows:—

Baltinglass	1
Wise Mason	2
Lischana	3

There were ten starters.

The race was won by one and half lengths, six lengths separating second and third.

The betting was:—

8 to 1 against Baltinglass.

8 to 1 against Wise Mason.

5 to 1 against Lischana.

Also ran: Precope, Hanover, Marlow, Chimber, Salford, and Bedouin.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Artillery Engaged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A strong French punitive expedition left Lalla Marina at midnight against the Benisnassen Tribe which has recently given trouble.

Artillery firing was heard for many hours to-day.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

The Benisnassen tribesmen attacked the French expedition, but were repulsed after four hours fighting.

The French, who captured many cattle, had six men wounded.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Mr. Lloyd-George Intervening.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The Conference between Mr. Lloyd-George and the Representatives of the Cotton Spinners and Operatives, yesterday, lasted for three hours. There will be a further Conference to-day.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Lloyd George, after prolonged negotiations at Manchester, yesterday, effected a temporary settlement of the Cotton Trade dispute. The operatives have postdated the notices a fortnight.

The Board of Trade will take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the interpretation of a clause in the previous agreement.

Meanwhile the parties will discuss the merits of the question.

SPEECH BY MR. HALDANE.

Praise for the Volunteers.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a Volunteer prize-giving in London said that the volunteers throughout the country were already showing such a keen spirit of patriotism that he was no longer doubtful of securing the requisite number for the territorial army.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Ten Years' Shipbuilding Programme.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 24.

Telegrams from Berlin state that a memorandum attached to the Naval Estimates shows the estimated expenditure during the ten years from 1908 to 1917 to be £208,600,000, an increase of £49,300,000 as compared with the estimate in the memorandum of 1906. Of this increase £35,900,000 is alloted to ships and armament.

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

Enhancement of Salaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The annual report for last year of the Post Office in India is published. It shows a further large increase in almost all branches of postal business, the number of articles transmitted by the Department having reached in the twelve months the enormous total of 779 millions—a similar advance occurring under other headings.

Taking all the charges into account, the year closes with the net surplus of fifteen lakhs of rupees against sixteen lakhs in the previous twelve months and fourteen lakhs in 1904-05, the total receipts and charges being over two crores of rupees each.

A number of officers are mentioned for Meritorious Service, including Messrs. Doran, Maxwell, Cockell and Sheridan, also Messrs. Purandharee, Murtrie, Cabral, J. F. Rodrigues, Rai Mangu Mall, L. C. Byrne, Pandit Manorath Bhat Rai, and H. S. Pilkington.

Reference is also made by Mr. Stewart Wilson to the distinguished Postal Officers lost to the Department by death and retirement during the year, including Mr. F. Whimper (retired), Mr. Goodburn (deceased), Mr. E. K. Karanjavala (deceased), and Mr. D. K. Sukhia (retired).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The new Postal returns so far available for last month show an increase of from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. in the business of the larger offices consequent upon the reductions in postal rates which have recently been introduced.

Increases in pay were sanctioned last year to no less than twenty-one Head Postmasters, 385 Sub-Postmasters and 975 Branch Postmasters on account of the growth of work and responsibility and to meet increased cost of living. The pay of 217 Postal Clerks and Sorters, 2,961 Postmen, 948 runners and 1,279 other postal servants was also raised.

THE STERLING CASE.

Sentence of Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 23.

In the Punjab Chief Court on Saturday before Mr. Justice Reid Mr. E. L. Sterling who on Thursday had been found guilty by a Jury of causing the death of his bearer by a rash and negligent act came up for sentence.

The learned Judge addressed the accused as follows:—Edward Lewis Sterling I have carefully considered the recommendation by the Jury to mercy, the pleas urged by your Counsel in mitigation of the sentence and the fact that you have already paid a considerable sum of money to the family of the man whom you killed. But the nature of the offence of which you have been convicted and the circumstances under which it was committed preclude its treatment as venial or trivial. The sentence which I pass upon you is that you be rigorously imprisoned for six months and pay a fine of two hundred rupees and in default of payment you will be rigorously imprisoned for a further term of six weeks. The term of imprisonment will run from the 21st of November the date of conviction. So much of the fine as is realised will be paid to the widow and children of the deceased Lachman as compensation.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 22.

A Peshawar correspondent says:—Following the recent daring raid by Afridis on Pubbi comes the news of another scene of operations. On this occasion it was the village of Sarband, situated not far from the Bara Fort. On the night of Wednesday last the Officer Commanding the detachment of the Border Military Police, stationed in the Bara Fort, received information that a gang of raiders had left their villages across the border and intended to raid Sarband village. He left the Fort with a party of his men and at about 1 o'clock in the morning came across the raiders who at once opened fire, when two sepoys of the Border Military Police were killed and two more wounded. The raiders succeeded in getting away across the frontier and it is believed that several of them were hit.

It is satisfactory to know that on this occasion they were unsuccessful and that the Border Military Police acted promptly and well.

The raiders are believed to belong to the Zakka and Kumber Khels.

THE E. I. R. STRIKE.

NO ABATEMENT.

Board of Conciliation.

Press Comment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" says—"One of the main interests of British policy in India is to remove such railway strikes from the sphere of possibility Otherwise a tremendous political application might one day be made of them. It must be one of our fundamental maxims to keep a firm grip on the railways."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 23.

A Postal Notice has been issued saying the strike on the East Indian Railway still continues and that a Motor Car Service now conveys the Mails between Kalka and Ambala taking one hour longer than the railway in covering the distance. The position remains unchanged at Delhi. Advice was received from Howrah yesterday that Nos. 1 and 5 Expresses due to leave, respectively, at 21-06 and 19-39 arriving in Delhi 1-19 and 5-30 a. m. on the 24th would be despatched with Native Drivers, but no subsequent message has been received confirming the departure.

The Delhi Locomotive Department is unaffected as regards participation in the strike and local vacancies could be quickly filled from foreign lines notably the North-Western and the G. I. P. Railways.

The regular Drivers of the Main line trains who have struck cannot possibly be replaced by others especially Native Drivers unacquainted with signals, crossings, gradients, etc., and some risk would apparently be incurred regarding the safety of passengers in certain circumstances.

Enquiry elicits that the Railway Board in London is directing the Calcutta officials having no responsibility and who have ordered an absolute resistance to the demands of strikers, the Railway authorities in India conducting, apparently, any minor policy of bluff or coercion entirely on their own account.

These tactics could not possibly succeed as the strike is most completely organised and participants act according only to their instructions received by a cipher code.

The strike is costing the East Indian Railway a daily loss of some three lakhs of rupees in receipts. But little difficulty exists at Delhi regarding coal supplies being a great railway centre, and as regards Delhi's water supply. The East Indian authorities are willing, should difficulty arise, to land coal up to 200 tons or more, and probably similar arrangements could be effected by any Mills experiencing difficulty either here or at Cawnpore.

The Bombay service in running punctually to time and the English Mails have duly arrived.

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 22.

To meet the rush of passenger traffic, a special train was run from Tundla to Cawnpore to-day, the Driver being a Loco Foreman and the Guard an Audit Inspector. A short way out from Tundla the native "Jack" jumped off the train which was stopped. "Jack" refused to proceed. On arrival here "Jack" and a native fireman were placed under police protection.

There are at present in the Running Rooms here 22 Native and 38 European Drivers, Firemen and Guards from Tundla who refuse to leave Cawnpore. This evening several men of B.-N.-W. Railway met here and held a Conference as to the expediency of striking and it is said the men of the G. I. P. Railway also are so seriously disaffected that a strike is imminent.

Advices received here to-day state that the Agent of the E. I. Railway is coming to Cawnpore *via* B.-N.-W. Railway and has desired an interview with the men who refuse to meet him referring him to Asansol where the strike originated.

The same attitude was met by Mr. Jewel, the Traffic Divisional Superintendent, who, it is said, held a conference with the men to-day. The men state that Mr. Jewel advised them to resume duty as he had received a telegram from Asansol to the effect that the ringleader amongst them had been dismissed and the trains had resumed running and the Cawnpore men were requested to return to duty. But this was flatly repudiated by the men who described the alleged telegram as a sheer bluff as they had a special code and special delegates to advise them of events.

It is also reported, and the report is confirmed, that the Drivers of the N.-W. Railway declined to come to Cawnpore on the ground that they don't know the road. It is openly stated that many men amongst the strikers are perfectly willing to work trains for the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor, all of whom, the men say, are in sympathy with them, and the men are simply delighted with the telegraphic advice received from Asansol to the effect that Goverment has given the E. I. Railway 48 hours to settle with the strikers or else that the Government will take over that railway. The men state that they would, in that case, have better treatment.

Advices from Asansol received here this evening state that the Signallers, Assistant Signallers and Assistant Station Masters at Asansol, Gya, Mokameh and Kiul have struck. The Native Staff of the Loco of 29 and 35 years' service in the same department, have, the Europeans say, stood manfully by them and this staunchness has created a close bond between the European and Indian Loco men.

It is also said that a great grievance is the unfair disposal of the Upper Subordinate appointments, such as Head Loco Foremen and Loco Inspectors, which, instead of being given to men of long practical experience, are given to favourites who lack that experience. This is a very sore point with the strikers.

A dance takes place here to night in the Railway Institute at which the men on strike attend.

The strikers assert that they are bound to win in the struggle.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Arrangements are now to be made by the Divisional Officers to afford Police or Military protection at all the principal stations of the East Indian Railway, from Howrah to Kalka, to enable non-strikers to resume work without fear.

The Gomoh Mail train Drivers have resumed work. Six Drivers at Howrah have also come in, and the Rampur Hat men are also working.

The Punjab Mail train sent off from here by the main line last night got as far as Jhajha where it was held up. A train with some of the Leinsters was sent up after it from Asansol and this morning it was got forward again.

The Eastward bound Special with this week's Home Mails for Calcutta has passed Jubbulpore and is now on the main East Indian Line. Two local goods trains have got into Howrah to-day, and the Railway propose to run Mail trains again to-night.

The Peace Delegates got in here last night and are having a Conference to-day with the Chamber of Commerce Committee and the East Indian Railway Agent. Their report has not yet been made public, but it is understood to be hopeful though no absolute settlement has been arrived at.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The following statement has been issued by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

"A special meeting of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon in connection with the strike on the East Indian Railway. In addition to the Members of the Committee the Hon. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, I. C. S. Mr. F. G. Dumayne, the Hon. Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Mr. R. P. Ashton, Mr. H. Bateson, Mr. J. McCabe, Mr. A. Wighton, Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Mr. H. V. Low, Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, and Maharaj Kumar Reshee Case Law were also present.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, with the agreement of Mr. W. A. Dring, the Agent of the East Indian Railway that the Government of India be requested to forthwith notify that a Board of Conciliation will be appointed upon the lines of the Boards about to be constituted in England to decide the matters in issue between the Railway Administration and and its employes. The Notification should specify the constitution of the Board especially with reference to the representation of employes."

It was decided to submit the Resolution to the Government of India immediately.

The Resolution passed, at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Meeting to-day is in consequence of a growing feeling upon the part of the Commercial community here to, meet the present deadlock, in the trade of Calcutta which must be ended without delay.

The Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway in London have cabled out their acquiescence in the Scheme and the Jute Mills Association and the Indian Mining Association are also understood to consider it desirable.

The Home Boards upon which the Chamber of Commerce recommend that the Indian one should be moulded are to consist of an equal number of Officials and men of the respective Railway Companies. There will no doubt be also representatives of the Government of India and the Commercial community. In cases, therefore, where the Railway Management and the men are at issue the decision will devolve upon the Government and the Commercial members.

The advocates of the Scheme recognise frankly that their proposal will give to the men a far greater influence in the settlement of disputes in which they are interested than any they have hitherto enjoyed. They consider it necessary, however, to advance with times in the matter and have the sanction of experience in England behind them.

The view likely to be taken by the Government of India is not yet known, but there can hardly be much official objection to a principle which has already received the approval of the Cabinet.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The following messages appear in the "statesman" of the 24th:—

Asansol November 23rd.—I have interviewed the men's representative to-night upon the subject of the proposed Board of Conciliation. While admitting that such a Board would be desirable both in the present crisis and for setting all Indian railway disputes in the future. They state that they will not resume work unconditionally, nor will they consent to arbitration until Guard Engleken is reinstated and until the three main clauses of their demands are granted. They require assurances also that their leaders will be protected. They contend that their three principal demands can easily be settled by Mr. Dring himself.

The Locomotive Department submit that the three clauses on which they desire immediate decision are:—The abolition of long runs and mileage, equality of leave rules for Europeans and Eurasians, and the fixture of pay as follows:—Goods Drivers, Rs. 220. Passenger Drivers, Rs. 240; Mail Drivers, Rs. 260.

The Traffic Department demand similar terms, full pay for Sunday work being substituted for the Clause governing payment of wages to Drivers.

If these demands are granted and if Guard Engleken is reinstated the men will resume work at once, the remaining clauses of their petitions to be decided by the proposed Conciliatory Board.

LATER.

Howrah, 9 p.m;—The result of the Chamber of Commerce Meeting was received very quietly and did not arouse enthusiasm. Most of the members agreed that a Conciliatory Board was desirable but nothing was said to justify a statement that they would accept its creation as a solution of the questions at issue.

"The matter would require consideration" they simply said.

A letter, however, was sent to Asansol intimating the effect of the Resolution, but stating that whatever the result might be the first condition of a settlement must be the re-instatement of Engleken and Long. Asansol was desired to defer any action until the matter was fully discussed.

Rumours of impending strikes on various other systems are being circulated here, but so far as I am able to ascertain they are not based upon reliable information.

A reply from the Traffic Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway to an appeal, dated 27th September last from certain Guards on that line, is published. These appeals had reference to misunderstandings in connection with the revised scale of pay and mileage notified on a Circular Order of 15th September, 1906, and the Traffic Manager proposed that a deputation of the men should meet him at 11 o'clock next Tuesday to further discuss the matter.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 24.

The Guards at Khargpur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, numbering some forty in all, went on strike last night but the whole of the train service of the Railway including all the coal traffic pouring into Calcutta to make good the shortage. Owing to the East Indian Railway strike they have been running all day as usual with improvised guards.

It appears that in September last year on the Bengal Nagpur Railway a new system of mileage allowances for guards was introduced. This was found to work wastefully and last August measures were taken to prevent over-payments which had previously occurred. The guards wrote to the Agent at the end of September last protesting against this change and Mr. Clarke, Traffic Manager, as a result of the negotiations which have since been proceeding, gave a detailed reply in writing, last Thursday explaining the system intended in connection with the mileage arrangements and other minor matters and generally supporting the existing arrangement at the same time he proposed to meet the delegates to further discuss the matter on Tuesday next, this date being selected to give the guards at distant stations time to attend.

Yesterday morning a telegram reached Mr. Manson, the Agent, from Khargpur stating that the guards in that station would go on a strike. At midnight last night Mr. Manson at once replied proposing a meeting to discuss the matter and offering to place a Special train at the disposal of the men to enable their delegates to see him without delay. A telephone message was received about 9 o'clock last night, stating that the delegates were coming in to see him. Meanwhile however the men struck work. The delegates, seven in number arrived at Garden Reach this morning and had a prolonged conference with Mr. Manson and Mr. Clarke. The majority of them admitted that the men had acted improperly in striking after a conference had been agreed upon but pleaded their own inability to prevent it. They eventually went back to Khargpur to consider the Agent's proposal that work should be resumed while the matter was being discussed.

On the East Indian Railway the outlook is gradually improving. Six more guards have resumed to work.

At Howrah engine crews have to-day been sent to work the goods trains stranded there. A number of coal trains have been despatched northwards from Asansol for Allahabad and other stations while others are beginning to make their appearance in Calcutta. The Home Mail was delivered here in good time by the East Indian Railway this morning and the principal passenger trains continue to run on all sections of the line.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 23

Referring to to-day's Reuter, the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—We endorse the opinion of the "Times" that the Railway Commission ought to investigate the affairs of the Indian Railway Administrations on the spot in India and not in London, and that they ought not to restrict their inquiry merely to Railway finance. When the report that the Sub-Committee of this Commission would probably abandon their projected visit to India first arose we protested that this was a grave mistake and very like a breach of faith, and we are surprised that our contemporaries and the Chambers of Commerce have not joined vigorously in that condemnation and protest.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 23.

The strike is evidently not yet over. On the contrary at some places it is reported that the Signalling Staff and even Assistant Station Masters have joined the movement.

At no centre, so far, is there anything like a general return to duty on the part of the strikers.

At Allahabad, on Saturday, the Bombay Mail was to be despatched as usual *viâ* Jubbulpore, but there was no confidence about any other train.

The Postal special with the Inward English Mails for Calcutta, which, contrary to expectation was despatched from Bombay by this route instead of by the Bengal Nagpur line, was also to be forwarded from Allahabad, and it is to be presumed that the strikers will hardly interfere with the passage of this train to its destination.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

Although no official intimation has been received at Lucknow Station to book passengers and baggage to East Indian stations, the Post Office here sent off the Mail for Howrah by the usual route yesterday evening

There is a fearful congestion on the line however, and even if the strike is absolutely over, a few days must go by before regularity is restored.

A well-known Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps is reported to have proved that cold tea is capable of destroying the microbe of typhoid fever ("Bacillus typhosus") within twenty-four hours.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Departure for Lashio.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 23.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto and party visited the Timber Yards of the Bombay Burma Trading Company and watched the elephants at work.

After lunch there was an entertainment in the form of "pwes" or Burmese dances at which two thousand school children attended and to whom sweets and refreshments were distributed after the performance.

Afterwards Their Excellencies went to watch the boat-races.

Lady Ruby Elliot, Miss Farquhar and Colonel the Hon. C. Campton arrived this evening from England.

There was a magificent display of fireworks last night which were witnessed by the whole population of the city who immensely enjoyed them. There were a dozen set pieces facsimiles of oriental scenes of interest and outlines of such buildings as the Taj Mahal, Native places, &c. The principal feature was an imitation battle between two warships representing types of the Japanese warships whose cannonading was very effectively reproduced.

Their Excellencies Earl and Countess of Minto did not attend, being wearied after the week's round of functions and entertainments.

Yesterday evening Their Excellencies entertained a large number of school children at a Tea Party at Government House at 9 o'clock.

This morning the Viceroy left Rangoon for Lashio which he will reach on Tuesday.

Their Excellencies were delighted with their reception in Rangoon especially with the illuminations at the Royal lakes in Dalhousie Park.

VICEROY'S CAMP, NOVEMBER 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Rangoon at 8 30 a.m. this morning from Mission Road Station, His Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Lady White, General Fulton, Mr. Rice and several other officials came to the Station. The departure was private Mr. Haddlestone, Agent Burma Railways, and Mr. Law, Inspector-General of Police accompany the Viceregal Party in the Special train at Toungoo. Mr. Clegg, Assistant Commissioner and Mr. Fisher in charge of the English Mission were presented to their Excellencies. A large number of Karenn children dressed in their picturesque national costume, who belong to the English and Baptiss Missions were drawn up on the platform and sang "God Save the King" in their own language. When the special train stopped at the station at 7 p.m. an entertainment in the form of a pwe was given for their Excellencies and the station was beautifully illuminated with coloured lanterns. Their Excellencies watched the entertainment until the train started and thanked the performers for having given it in their honour. The whole line after dark was lighted with paper lanterns at intervals of about fifty yards, the spectacular effect of which was excellent. The train will be divided into two portions at Sedaw Station to-morrow to pass up to Maymyo where it will again be connected. Their Excellencies and party will stop for six hours at Goktrik to inspect the Bridge and caves, and then proceed to Lashio where they with arrive at 3-15 p.m. on the 26th instant.

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

Reception of Mr. Nevinson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

A fairly large number of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha assembled yesterday evening at the Sabha premises on the Mount Road to meet Mr. H. W. Nevinson, the representative of the "Manchester Guardian, the daily Chronicle" and the "Glasgow Herald" now on tour in Southern India.

Mr. Nevinson in the course of a speech said that so far as he has been able to observe there was no seditious spirit in India but that on the other hand there prevailed a strong feeling of national advancement. He rejoiced that there existed in India such a feeling of national advancement and Swadeshi and Congress movements. He admitted, however, there were differences, and that things were unsettled. National unity was a great principle in the conduct of human life. If the English people knew the real state of affairs existing in India and the real grievances of the Indian they would not be appealing in vain to the English people to obtain redress. He was of opinion that they must have a liberal policy in India just as they had a liberal policy in Ireland.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 23.

Macgregor, Capt., G. Highlanders, from England.
Sandeford, Lt., 62nd Punjabis, from England.
Vaughan, Major S and T. Corps, from England.
Pritchard, Capt., 2nd Lancers, from England.
Thompson, Major, 1st Goorkhas, from England.
Brown, Lt., Col. I. M. S., from Calcutta.
Wicks, Capt., S. Highlanders, from England.
Williams, Col., M. A. Dept., from England.
Cobb, Lt. 29th Punjabis, from England.
Harrison, Capt., R. Brigade, from England.
Talbot, Capt, 14th Sikhs, from England.
Johnstone, Col., 58th Rifles, from England.
Gainsford, Lt., R. G. A., from England.
Maude, Lt., 26th Punjabis, from England.
Williams, Capt., 59th Scinde, from Peshawar.
Walton, Major, 26th Punjabis, from England
Bower, Lt.-Col., 17th Cavalry, from England.
Davis, Capt., G. Highlanders, from England.
Harman, Capt., R. Brigade, from England.
Holdich, Capt, 5th G. Rifles, from England.
Bateson, Lt., R. A., from Abbottabad.
Williams, Capt., 31st Lancers, from England.
MacMunn, Major, D. A. A. G., from England.
Macholl, Lt., 33rd Punjabis, from England.
Lathena, Lt., I. M. S., from Poona.
Nisbet, Lt., 28th Cavalry, from England.
Conway-Gordon, Capt., 3rd Horse, from England.
Marshall, Major, R. E., from England.
Carnegy, Major, 121st Pioneers, from Poona.
Sanders, Capt., Staff, from Aden.
Walker, Major, 109th Infantry, from England.
Lane, Lieut, 1st Brahmins, from England.
Kendall, Lieut., 60th Pioneers, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 23.—MacCall, Lieut., 33rd Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.
Lane, Lieut., 126th Brahmins, to Jubbulpore.
Vincent, Major, 37th Lancers, to England.
Ashworth, Lieut., A. C. Dept., to Aden.
Sanders, Capt., Staff, to Mhow
Marshall, Major, R.E., to Nasirabad.
Carnegy, Major, 121st Pioneers, to Poona.
Nisbet, Lieut., 28th Cavalry, to Sangor.
Turner, Lieut., R. War. Regt., to England.
Westropd, Col., S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Vaughan, Major, S. and T. Corps, to Peshawar.
Thompson, Major, 1st Goorkhas, to Dharamsala.
Unwin, Col., 21st D. Horse, to Nowshera.
Gainsford, Lieut., R. G. A., to Rawalpindi.
Maude, Lt. 26th Punjabis, to D. I. Khan.
Williams, Capt., 59th S. Rifles, to England.
Brown, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S., to England.
Talbot, Capt., 14th Sikhs, to Ferozpore.
Harrison, Capt., R. Brigade, to Shahjehanpur.
Harman, Capt., R. Brigade, to Shahjehanpur.
Holdich, Capt., 5th G. Rifles, to Abbottabad.
Williams, Capt., 31st Lancers, to Meerut.
MacMunn, Major, R.F.A., to D. I. Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

Lieutenant Pottinger, of the 36th Sikhs, is transferred to the 30th Punjabis.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Wiggin, of the 13th Hussars, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry.

Lieutenant Catty, South Staffordshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Lieutenants W. K. Gray, of the 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and C. H. Wallace, of the 73rd Battery, embark for duty in India on the 5th proximo.

Lieutenant Trenchard is posted to No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, and 2nd Lieutenant Todd to the 101st Company.

BIG FIRE IN EMPRESS MILL.

At about 1 o'clock this morning a big fire broke out in the Empress Mill Chinchpoogly. At the time of going to our Press it was still burning.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Labour Commission met again at the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, on Saturday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. All the members of the Commission were present. Two witnesses were examined, the first of them being Mr. H. R. Greaves, partner in the firm of Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS.

Witness said that the average working days during the past ten years had been 311 days per year, and each working day has averaged 12 hours and 9 minutes. Prior to putting in the electric light they worked from daylight to dark, as customary with Bombay mills; the days averaged 12 hours and 9 minutes all the year round. In 1905 they put the electric light in their mills and worked at first until 7-30 p.m.; later on they curtailed the hours to 6-30 in the short days. They found the hands objected to work longer hours, and had to stop earlier to meet their objections.

Witness observed that the working hours of adult males should not be limited, and the physique of workers had not been affected by long hours. He thinks the engines should be stopped for half an hour between 12 and 2. He does not know of any illegal employment of adults between the ages of 12 and 14; consequently does not think a special class of workers corresponding to "young persons" under the English Act is called for or necessary. He thinks the employment of women at night should be prohibited in spinning and weaving mills, but not in ginning factories. Workers in ginning factories are quite different in all conditions to workers in spinning and weaving mills. Labour in ginning factories should not be interfered with.

LIMIT OF AGE.

Witness did not think it necessary to raise the limit of age of children from 9 to 10 or beyond 9—and he did not think certificates of physical fitness at all necessary before children of 9 years of age or upwards are allowed to work in factories. No mill-owner would allow a sick child to be engaged—for the simple reason that it would not pay him, and it must not be overlooked that a child of 9 in this country is, as a rule, a very intelligent person and quite capable of looking after himself and is a better worker than he is at 14. He did not think it was necessary, or should be incumbent on mill-owners, that half-timers should have a certificate of age and physical fitness before they are allowed to work full-time.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Witness said that no factory-owners should be forced to provide elementary education for children. His firm tried it for some years and had to give it up. As a matter of fact, the children would not attend—they or their parents found other work for them. The firm was the first to introduce ring spinning into India, and it is chiefly in ring mills that children are employed, and they know they went to other mills to work. It is not practicable to prevent children accompanying workers (i. e. their parents) to any part of the factories.

EXCISE DUTY.

In conclusion witness said that the time had come when the excise duty on yarns produced in India should be abolished. Such duty is not required for revenue purposes, and is very decrimental not only to the industry, but also to the people, and it is for the benefit of the people that this Commission is sitting. The people of this country should no longer be taxed for the benefit of Lancashire or any other country or county in the world. We have suffered and are suffering to a much more serious extent that most people know of, owing to the great hardship inflicted upon the trade by the fixing of exchange; but for the great wave of prosperity that swept over the whole world three years ago the spinning industry of India would have been ruined. Even to-day we are suffering great hardship and can see our once growing great export trade being taken away from us, and instead of working up the raw materials and exporting the manufactured article, thus providing work for our people, we see a growing demand for export of our raw materials and a steady decline in our manufactured product.

Cross-examined by the President, witness said that his firm owned several factories at Broach. In ginning factories men worked 17 or 18 hours, they started at 4.0'clock in the morning and generally closed at 8 p.m. In ginning factories they worked only two months in the year, commencing in February and ending by the middle of April. Cotton must be sent to Bombay before the rains set in, otherwise the Broach cotton deteriorated.

Old men, as a rule, did not stay away like the boys. Witness said that he was not in favour of any legislation limiting the hours of work.

The President: You don't think then that any legislation is necessary in the matter.

Witness: No I don't think any legislation is necessary.

The President: If legislation was enacted, would it injuriously affect the mill-owners?

Witness:—I think it would.

Mr. H. R. Shepherd, General Manager of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Mills, in his evidence said he did not think adults would work a fixed 12 hours every day the year round, owing to the fact that they have always been accustomed to work from daylight to dark. If the law compels them to work for say 12 hours daily, they shall have to use the electric light for six months out of 12 months, and this their work-people will not do. They have often tried to work with electric light in short days of 11 hours 8 minutes, but they will not have it. They strike work and dictate terms to the masters, complaining that the artificial light affects their sight. But they do not complain about working from daylight to dark, which gives 12 hours 9 minutes average daily work.

Witness said that if persons are passed by the medical officers as half-timers only, it was impossible to work them as full-timers; so he did not see why they should have to get certificates of physical fitness as they must have been fully developed before they are allowed to pass out of the half-time stage. He did not consider it advisable to create a class of young persons between half-timers and full-timers. Half-timers are a nuisance, and are only kept on account of shortness of hands.

Witness said that women do not work at night; out of 3,900 women not

ROYAL DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Proceedings in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

At yesterday's meeting of the Royal Commission on Decentralization Mr. Hobhouse, in opening the proceedings, made the following statement :—

In formally opening the proceedings to-day I desire to draw the attention of the public in India, as well as I can, through the medium of the Press, to the fact which seems to me to be imperfectly appreciated that we are members of the Royal Commission, directly appointed by the King-Emperor for the purpose of directly reporting to His Majesty upon the state of the machinery of Government in his Indian Dominions. The conception of a Commission issued from such a source connotes, therefore, the absence of representation of individual interests or of policies attributed rightly or wrongly to the Central or to the Local Governments.

We are, on the contrary, specifically committed to unparting impartiality in our inquiries into the relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments, and of these latter with Officers and authorities subordinate to them.

It is evident that somewhere in the chain that binds together all this complex and scattered machinery there is a certain amount of grit which, from time to time, throws it out of gear. It is our duty to point out where repairs are necessary or even if need be where it would be advisable altogether to scrape antiquated and, therefore, useless machines. By such means it may be possible to bring increased peace and contentment to the inhabitants of these great territories and give prolonged vitality to the instrument of Government.

Let me add a word to the Government of Madras. I have felt quite as strongly as they can possibly do that the time given them in which to prepare their evidence has been but short. The antiquity of the Government here, the important position which they occupy in the hegonomy of the British Provincial Governments necessarily demand full enquiry into the system of Government in this Presidency. The full and practical sympathy of the Commission, let me add, will be extended to them for the pressure under which they have worked and every latitude and allowance will, I am sure, be made them if any small divergence from the absolute correctness of fact should appear during the course of our inquiry into the working of the Government here.

The Hon. Mr. Bradley, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, was the first witness examined. Yesterday the whole afternoon was taken up by Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, the Chairman, who examined Mr. Bradley at considerable length.

Mr. Bradley began by giving the history of his services in this Presidency up to the time of his appointment as Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras. He also described the constitution of the Government of Madras, the functions of the Members of the Governor-in-Council, the Board of Revenue, the Collectors of Districts, the Divisional Officers and [of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars.

Regarding financial powers, Mr. Bradley said that the Board of Revenue had no financial power. He was of opinion that in respect of financial powers there might be considerable delegation of power to the Board of Revenue without any harm either to the Provincial or the Imperial Revenue. He believed there might be a more complete separation between the Imperial and the Provincial Revenues.

Continuing, Mr. Bradley said that the proposals for a change in the direction of decreasing references to the Government of India came entirely from inside, though, on certain occasions, proposals for improvement came from the Government of India. He was not aware of any proposal of the Government of India being received first with alarm and then found advantageous. What he would like to see was freedom from control of the Government of India so as to enable the Local Government to conduct their administration in their own way and make improvements on such methods and at such times as seemed best to them. He would at the same time like to get suggestions from other Governments, such suggestions from other Government as at present related only to minor matters. Upon larger matters they did not get suggestions from other Governments because of the presence of the Government of India.

At present no attempt was made in the Presidency to instruct Civilians coming out from England in the customs and habits of the races inhabiting Southern India. It would be a good thing to prepare a hand-book enabling Officers to know something of the social customs and habits of the people amongst whom they had to live.

The last subject on which the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley was examined was in regard to Excise. He stated that the control of the Government of India in regard to excise was not closer than that exercised in regard to other branches of the administration. Excise duties depended upon Customs duties and the latter were under the control of the Government of India. Once the Government of India laid down the tariff it was open to Local Governments to work up to the limit of that tariff.

The first witness to be examined by the Decentralisation Commission to-day is Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, I.M.S., After His examination the Hon. Mr. Bradley's examination by the remaining Members of the Commission will be continued. The Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, and Mr. H. D. Taylor, Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Departments, are also set down as witnesses for to-day, besides two Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department Messrs. F. I. Wilson and H. E. Clark.

INDIAN CONGRESS.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose Chosen President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, NOVEMBER 24.

This evening the Reception Committee of the Surat Congress met under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadoor Khandookhan Desai. Mr. Tribhovandas Malvi was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee on the motion of Divan Bahadoor Ambalal Sakurlal, seconded by Bejanji Jamboosaria Vakil. supported by several representative speakers.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was unanimously chosen President-elect for the ensuing Congress.

Resolutions were also passed expressing deep joy at Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's recovery and congratulating Mr. Lajpat Rai on his release and meeting to attend the Congress and welcoming Dr. Rutherford, M. P., who is coming as a Delegate of the British Committee.

There was some slight difference of opinion regarding the presidential election, but good sense and the desire of unanimity triumphed.

EXCISE COMMISSION.

First Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 23.

The first public sitting of the Excise Commission took place here to-day, when the Reverend. B. A. Nag and Messrs. K. R. Bose, K. K. Mitter, and G. C. Banerjee, Members of the Metropolitan Temperance Association, were examined, their evidence going to show that high wages and prosperity have induced increased consumption of alcoholic spirits in Calcutta

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. Broome, I.M.S., is posted to Plague Duty in the Punjab.

Mr. Justice Sale of the Calcutta High Court is permitted to retire.

Revd. H. K. Price to be Chaplain on Ecclesiastical Probation, Rangoon Establishment.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major G. A. Robertson to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Supply Department vice Colonel Maconochy proceeding this week upon combined leave.

Major R. F. G. Bond, R. E., acts as Deputy Secretary vice Robertson.

Colonel R. C. Broome, Officiating Director General Army Remount Department, has been granted four months' leave from the 7th proximo.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN DELHI.

Rat-Killing and Inoculation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 21.

It is singular that scarcely any cases of plague have so far occurred in the Delhi district, though a number of cases have occurred in the other districts of the Delhi Division. This strange respite is unaccounted for by the Medical authorities. Notwithstanding the huge number of rat-traps distributed locally through the Municipal Ward members and the reward offered of one pie per rat, dead or alive, not a single rat has so far been brought in, though these are known to abound in the sewers, granaries, and private dwellings. Formerly, the Municipality organized a gang of rat-catchers, but these men ultimately struck work from religious motives, and the unofficial rumour has it that a majority of rat-traps distributed are at present being used as bird-cages. Hindus generally are averse to the destruction of animal life, and probably rats are only entrapped within dwellings to be liberated out of doors.

Vernacular notices have been distributed, urging the value of inoculation, which undoubtedly is the major preventive measure in common with the destruction of rats, and evacuation and disinfection of dwellings are the next in importance. Three public inoculation stations exist in Delhi. Refuge areas have been allocated without the city whither Indian residents may proceed, and model temporary dwellings are available at a varying cost of from Rs. 18 to 150 and the necessary water-supply will be arranged for by the Municipality at these camps. Where the poorer classes cannot afford payment shelters will be provided free of charge. All plague arrangements are in the capable hands of Colonel D. M. Davidson, I.M.S., assisted by a strong Plague Committee of the residents of Delhi.

A recent report of the "Empire's" Delhi correspondent, that strychnine was being widely used at Delhi for poisoning rats, is incorrect. Only the pills issued by the Government Laboratory, containing chiefly phosphorus, are used by the medical authorities here.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 22.

Sanction has been accorded to the proposals of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab for the carrying out of certain experiments in connection with rat destruction, on the strict condition that in no case will rats be destroyed without the assent of the inhabitants of the villages concerned.

[KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 24.

His Excellency the Governor's sympathy for the people suffering from plague is being fully appreciated even in this remote corner of the presidency and all wish that His Excellency's advice will not be lost upon the public and that officials and non-officials will co-operate with Government in stamping out the epidemic.

It is understood that Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, C. S. I, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is making most searching inquiries regarding the extent of the scarcity in the province. Kathiawar is fortunate in having at such a crisis such an experienced and capable officer as the present Agent and his visit to the Sorath Prant is probably in connection with his anxiety to personally acquaint himself with the state of affairs.

The outturn of crops in certain parts of the province is not such as to cause particular anxiety and consequently the necessity for opening relief works will not be felt till some time in February next.

Khan Saheb Fatehden Khanji, the Chief of Manawadar, will be installed on the "Gadi" by Major Condon, Political Agent, Sorath Prant, to-morrow.

The Agent to the Governor left here yesterday, under the usual salute, for Junaghad. From thence he will go to Manawadar to witness the Installation of the Chief.

The marriage of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot takes place in about a fortnight.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji of Jamnagar has placed Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi in charge of the State during His Highness' absence in Europe. This nomination should prove satisfactory as K. S. Harbhamji has good administrative experience having been a Deputy Commisioner in the Berars and Administrator of Bharatpore.

It is understood that at the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor the 123rd Outrams Rifles stationed here is not likely to be removed and if at all removed it will be replaced by another regiment. The Agent is evidently and very rightly of opinion that a regiment should be permanently located here.

Shapur Talukdar Bhupat Sinhji, having died, his taluka is placed under a management. He has a son studying in the Rajkumar College and he will succeed to the "gadi" on his attaining on his majority.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Close of the Fourth Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 23.

On the conclusion of the Fourth Session of the Sri Mulam Assembly in Trivandrum yesterday, the Members rose and thanked the Dewan for the patient hearing he had given and requested him to convey to His Highness the Maharaja their sentiments of loyalty and devotion.

The Dewan, in reply, said :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the very kind sentiments which have now been expressed by some of you on behalf of this assembly. I shall, with great pleasure, submit to His Highness the Maharaja your very dutiful message of loyalty and devotion. I take this opportunity to say, on behalf of Government, that we attach great importance to this annual gathering. We are opinion that it serves a very important public purpose by bringing together the Dewan and the Heads of Departments with the representatives of the people. It enables us to understand, at first hand, your wants and difficulties. I also feel assured you, on your part, will better realise the difficulties of Government by having been brought into direct contact with its Chief Officers.

THE disbandment of No. 3 Company of the Ceylon-Mauritius Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery stationed at Colombo is now proceeding, says the "Times of Ceylon," and will be completed shortly. The places of the men will be taken by men of the 93rd Company, R. G. A., which has had its establishment increased for the purpose

TOO MANY WHITES.

A MATTER OF BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO RACES.

Trouble Now Serious.

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eye and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes the impurities out of the blood and wards against disease. There can not be too many "Reds," but if there are too many "whites," then the blood is said to be thin, the face gets pale, and the whole body is open to attacks of any kind of disease. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is one of the best known red blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is a powerful appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder, and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run down-conditions, or during convalescing after illness.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealer. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

The closing day of the Lucknow Regular Meeting was a great success. There was again a very full attendence and a long card with very respectable fields in all but the opening event, and we witnessed very good sport all through the afternoon.

The Bombay side stables have not been able to do much here unfortunately, though they have had a fair share of spoils.

There are to be two Extra day's races next week but a very large sporting contingent of horses and professionals leave by special train for Calcutta to-morrow evening. The following are the details :—

LAWN PLATE.

Colonel Abud's Martini 8st 9lbs .....Southall 1
Captain Percy Smith's Wareed 9st 9lbs...Mr Charington 2

Betting :—6 to 4 on Martini and 6 to 4 against Wareed
The Race was won by a length.
Time—1min 45secs.

LUCKNOW PLATE.

Mr J D Scott's KathleenII 10st 5lbs.....Killorn 1
Body Guard Polo Club's Tokani 6st.....Ram Pershad 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Red Shot 8st 4lbs.....Southall 3

Also ran—Picaninny 8st 3lbs and Little Dolly 7st 4lbs.
Betting—6 to 4 on KathleenII, 3 to 1 Picaninny, 4 to 1 Red Shot and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.
The Race was won by half a length; a head between the other two.
Time—1min 18 2-5secs.

LUCKNOW CHASE.

Mr Norton's Biralee 9st 13lbs..... J Trenowith 1
Ms. Robert's Refuge Boy 10st 11lb.....E Thomas 2
Captain Gibb's and Berton's Nell Gwynne 10st 11lbs.....Northmore 3
Mr Cosen's Umutbee 10st 11lbs.....Tomkinson 4

Also ran.—Daroji 9st 13lbs (refused), Shotover 9st 10lbs (fell), Loddon 9st (fell) and Ruapehu 9st (fell).
Betting :—6 to 4 against Nell Gwynne, 3 to 1 Daroji, 5 to 1 Umutbee, Refuge Boy and Biralee, 6 to 1 Shot-over and 10 to 1 the others.
The Race was won by three lengths with five lengths between the others.
Time—4mins 51secs.

CORINTHIAN PLATE.

Mr Cooper's Little Red Rat 8st 6lbs.....Bray 1
Mr Barn's Mumbra 10st 2lbs..... Ames 2
Thakur Rajindra Singh's Thuyyar 8st 6lbs...Williams 3
Captain Holden's Marenga 8st 13lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Pasha 10st 7lbs, Little Exile 10st 7lbs, Diamond 9st 6lbs (carried 9st 9lbs), Ariel 7st 13lbs, Shazada 7st 12lbs, Colonel 7st 10lbs, Saglawe 7st 8lbs, Lender 7st 8lbs, Imtyas 7st 5lbs, and Star of Bombay 6st 7lbs.
Betting :—2 to 1 against Little Red Rat, 5 to 2 against Mumbra, 5 to 1 Pasha and Little Exile, 6 to 7 Diamond, Marengo and Thuyyar, 7 to 1 Imtyas, 10 to 1 Ariel, Shazada, Colonel, Lender and Star of Bombay and 20 to 1 Saglawe.
The Race was won by one and a half lengths with half a length between the 2 and 3; three quarter length between 3 and 4.
Time—53 3/5secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

Mr J D Scott's Honest Lady 10st 2lbs.....Killorn 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's Dunsinane 8st 5lbs...Bray 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mallinyook 9st 4lbs...Southall 3

Also ran.—Camira 9st 5lbs and Flotsam 8st 8lbs.
Betting :—6 to 4 against Honest Lady, 2 to 1 Mallinyook, 3 to 1 Flotsam, 4 to 1 Dunsinane and 5 to 1 Camira.
The Race was won by a length with a head between 2 and 3 and one and half lengths between the 3 and 4.
Time.—1min. 16 secs,

DESERT HANDICAP.

Mr Graham's Moonib Pasha 10st 4lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Fail's Chance 7st 6lbs.....Killorn 2
Messrs Wood and Badgers Dilerjung 10st lbs.....Bray 3
Major Crum's Cingue Ports 7st 6lbs.....Manly 4

Also ran.—Surkhab 8st 5lbs, Hermes 7st 2lbs and Japan 6st 2lbs.
Betting.—6 to 4 against Dilerjung, 3 to 1 Mooulb Pasha and Surbhab, 4 to 1 Chance, 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.
The Race was won by one and a half lengths, the same distance dividing the others.
Time—2 min. 24 2/5secs.

WELTER HORSE HANDICAP.

Mr Tomkinson's Craig 11st.....Owner 1
Captain McNeil's White Heather 11st 2lbs ...Mr Miles 2
Mr Douglas Straight's Prince Ulf 10st 2lbs. Mr Charrington 3

Also ran—Wandering Willie 10st.
Betting—2 to 1 on White Heather, 3 to 1 against Craig, 4 to 1 Prince Ulf and 6 to 1 Wandering Willie.
The Race was won by a neck with three lengths dividing the others.
Time—1 min. 6secs.

ALUM BAGH PLATE.

Mr Cooper's Little Red Rat 6st 12lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr J D Scott's Secunder 7st 6lbs .....Killorn 2
Messrs Gceuldas and Nanjee's False Start 8st 6lbs Robinson 3
Mr Burn's Mumbra 8st 8lbs .....Ameam 4

Also ran :—Nusser 9st 10lbs, Sheikh 3st 13st, Commander 8st 9lbs and Tommy Titus 8st.
Betting.—Evens Little Red Rat, 2 to 1 against False Start, 5 to 1 Nusser and Commander, 6 to 1 Mumbra, Tommy Titus and Secunder and 10 to 1 Sheikh.
The Race was won by three lengths with a head between the 2 and 3 half a length between 3 and 4.
Time—1min 7secs.
Sheikrabe who rode Shot-over in the Steeple Chase has fractured his arm in three places.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Navy.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

On Saturday a match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between teams representing the Gymkhana and the Navy. Presumably the cold weather cricket instituted last year was not a success as it is said there is to be none now and interest has been dead since the past season, closed so that the Gymkhana were not very well represented. It was a most exciting game and though the Navy declared with two wickets still to go there was only a matter of one run separating them with the last Gymkhana batsman in when stumps were drawn

Commander Brown and Lieut. Murray made in good start for the Navy and Mr. Wright followed with a fine display of free cricket. Mr. Cooke and Lieut. Boissier kept their ends up for him to score, but none of the other could stay and with eight wickets down he had 60 to his credit when the innings was declared closed for 118.

When Commander Vines and Sanderson made 71 between them at the beginning of the Gymkhana innings, things looked good for the home side. Then, however, the weekness of their batting was felt and only Vlasto could make anything of a stand with D. B. Binning and Lieut. Philbrick in, the game was in an exciting condition but they played out the last over and the innings was left unfinished, a single run behind their opponents' scores, Details are as under :—

THE NAVY.

Com. C Brown, b West	11
Lieut Murray, st Philbrick, b Milne	12
Mr Wright, not out	60
Mr Worsley, b Milne	2
Lieut Kitson, b Milne	0
Mr Cooke, b West	19
Lieut Boissier, b Milne	10
Commodore Sir G Warrender, b Milne.	3
Com. James, L-b-w, b Milne	0
Mr Rich, not out	1
Mr Tweeling, did not bat	0
Extras	0
Total	118

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Com. Vines, c Boissier, b Wright	48
Mr P M D Sanderson, c James, b Murray	23
Mr F P West, run out	5
Mr C G Stickman, c Wright, b Murray.	2
Capt L F Farquharson, b Wright	2
Mr J S Milne, c and b Wright	0
Mr A A Vlasto, c Cooke, b Murray	19
Mr P R Cadell, st Brown, b Wright	2
Mr D B Binning, not out	6
Mr C L Burns, b Wright	1
Lieut Philbrick, not out	1
Extras	8
Total (9 wickets)	117

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

After nice breezes from the North, most of the week it was a disappointment when a light and fluky wind from the south-west came in on Saturday afternoon especially as some of the courses had been specially chosen with a view to getting as much windward work as possible. As it happened these particular courses turned out to be simply plain sails round.

After a long lapse ships boats have again made their appearance as far as the Yacht Club is concerned. Four boats enterd on Saturday and were sent away to a fairly good start. Their course should have taken them to the Mark Buoy, but i was soon obvious that this was too simple a job for them. All four began to spread out and before long were seen to be engaged in abstruse navigation problems, the object of which was not obvious. When somewhere in the neighbourhood of Karanja Beacon the pinnace steered by Lieut. Cameron changed her course and ran back to the mark buoy which she rounded successfully, thence digging out for Tucker Beacon. The other three went on towards Uran for some time finally hauling their wind and making for Tucker Beacon which two of them rounded. The final result was that only Lieut. Cameron's pinnace sailed the course and consequently took the prize.

Three boats started in the "A" Class race, Sapphire being last for once in a way. At Sunk Rock she was close on Turquoise and cut her out round the mark. Sapphire gradually drew away but when rounding the schooner for the first time, Turquoise was still in the running. On the way out to North Karanja buoy Turquoise majudged the strength of the tide badly and got heavily left. The failing wind did not suit Isca and in the end Sapphire won as she liked. Five started in the "B" Class, Peewit, newly promoted to this class, was first accross the line and quickly showed that she was as good as any of them. Trixie Erin and Sayonara were close on her heels while long after the rest had started a dishevelled looking object slowly crept over the line, which turned out to be our old friend Mannikin.

At the mark buoy, Peewit went wide and was cut out by Erin. Sayonara was unlucky in fouling the buoy and gave up. Trixie, Erin, and Peewit had a very close race all the rest of the way being never more than a few lengths apart, Trixie had a short lead at the finish but was smartly cut out on the line by Erin. Peewit was only a few seconds behind and having been given a huge handicap, won in a hollow fashion, amply justifying her rise in life. It looks as if she would be a valuable acquisition to "B" Class, though we have still to see of what she is capable in rough weather. There were eight starters in "C" class. We were all glad to see Dr. Gibson once more at the tiller of Tomtit and he led the class across the line in fine style. Lapwing was close on Tomtit's heels and the two ran away from the rest. Lapwing kept carefully on Tomtit's weather and would not let her get clear finally cutting her out at the Mark buoy and rounding first. Valkyrie had been drawing up and was not far behind with Coralie fourth.

It was a reach up to "B" Buoy and Tomtit drew away slowly from Laping. Valkyrie went very well and caught Lapwing but was not able to pass her and dropped away again before the buoy was reached. Coralie and Meg sailed a close race all the way up rounding almost together with Maud near them. Jean and Midget got badly left. Reaching home along the shore, no change took place in the order till just at the finish when Meg cut Coralie out smartly. Valkyrie was well inside her time all through and won a well merited victory easily. The remainder were all in a heap at the finish, Coralie being second on the handicap and Lapwing third.

There were four starters in the "D" Class race, a newcomer being Firefly belonging to the Harbour police. All kept pretty level on the run down but after the turn, Swin and Swale began to work away while Invicata headed Firefly. At Tucker Beacon Swin had a short lead of her sister and the two had a good race home, Swin finally winning. Firefly passed Invicta on the beat in, the latter finally giving up and going home, while Firefly made up a lot at the last in the failing wind.

Next week we shall hope to see a larger turn out of ships boats both at the start and the finish while the week after we hope some other sportsmen will follow the good example set by the Harbour Police and try their luck in "D" class.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	R H H Hopkins and Capt Muter	3 30	5 52 19½	2 22 19½
Turquoise...	5 52	Mr F J Preston..	3 30	6 24 48	2 52 46
Isca	17 36	H L Cleaver	3 30	6 45 41	2 48 5

Course No. 34 + 14 = 11·75 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire —Time-limit—6-30 p m. Wind W N-W, strength moderate.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Mannikin...	2 0	Officers R A.....	3 35	5 24 46	1 47 46
Sayonara ...	2 0	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell...	3 35	Fouled at the Mark Buoy	
Erin	Scr	Mr B W Fisher ..	3 35	5 12 4	1 37 4
Trixie	1 20	Officers Royal Scots.....	3 35	5 12 8	1 35 48
Peewit.....	14 0	Mr F V Evans and D Fcase....	3 35	5 12 55	1 23 55

Course No. 37 reversed = 8 miles.—1st Prize won by Peewit and 2nd Prize won by Trixie. Time-limit—6-30 p. m. Wind W N W Strength moderate.

C CLASS HANDICHP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time Allec's M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing ..	3 0	Capt R St J Gillespie R E.....	3 40	5 32 14	1 49 14
Maud	4 47	Officers R E	3 40	5 36 28	1 51 48
Coralie ..	6 0	Mr E Y Watson...	3 40	5 34 53	1 48 53
Jean	10 40	Mr O N Moberly...	3 40	5 49 31	1 51 51
Tomtit ..	Scr	Dr F M Gibson..	3 40	5 29 20	1 49 20
Meg	4 40	Lieut A C Trench R E.....	3 40	5 34 46½	1 50 46
Valkyrie...	8 40	Mr H B Johnson..	3 40	5 32 33½	1 44 33½
Midget ..	8 0	Officers R A.....	3 40	5 42 56	1 54 56

Course No. 37 reversed = 8 miles.—1st Prize won by Valkyrie 2nd Prize won by Coralie and 3rd Prize won by Lapwing.—Time-limit—6-30 p m. Wind W N W, strength moderate.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Sergt Major Gibbs R E.....	3 45	5 54 55	2 9 55
Swale.....	.....	Corporal Offord R E	.....	6 1 36	2 16 36
Invicta ...	3 40	Sergt Ley R E....	.....	Did not finish	
Firefly ...	Scr	G Walton and S O Keeffe.....	.....	6 3 32	2 18 32

Course No. 35 reversed = 7·35 miles.—1st Prize won by Swin and 2nd Prize won by Swale saves entrance fee and Time-limit—6-30 p. m. Wind W N-W. Strength moderate.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE)—Sailed at 3-35 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Time Allec's M S	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Pinnace	Scr	Commander Butler.	3 35	0	Disqualified
Pinnace	.....	Lieut Cameron....	.....	5 35 14½	2 7 14½
24' Cutter...	8 34	Lt Perth Thomas..	.....	.....	Disqualified
32 Galley ..	11 1	S Margerrison ...	.....	.....	Disqualified

Course No, 35 reversed = 7·35 miles.—1st Prize won by Pinnace (Lieut Cameron.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m. Wind W N W Strength moderate.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 23.

Two games in the semi-finals in the Polo Tournament for the Cup presented by the Royal Dragoons were played off this afternoon in the presence of a very full attendance.

The first game was between the 12th Royal Lancers comprising Messrs. Bryant, Badger, Major Clifton-Brown, Mr. Truman, (back) and the Somerset Light Infantry comprising Messrs. Dickson, Bradshaw, Watson, Captain Patterson (back).

The Somersets played an up hill game all through with great spirit, but could make no headway against their well-mounted and disciplined rivals. The Lancers won by eleven goals to two goals.

The second game was between the Royal Dragoon Subalterns comprising Messrs. Miles, Irwin, Tomkinson, Lambert (back) and the 15th King's Hussars comprising Mr. Barry, Major Kennard, Hon. D. Bingham, Major Bramwell (back).

It was expected this would be a very level and interesting game, but in this we were disappointed. The Hussars were mostly on the offensive and despite the efforts of Messrs. Tomkinson and Miles they were able to come out winners by six goals to one.

FOOTBALL.

3rd K. R. Rifles (A Reservists) Colaba Depot versus No. 79 Company R. G. A. (Holders of the Walter Locke Shield). Half time.—R. G. A. 2 goals ; 3rd K. R. R's. nil. Time—No further scoring either side.

This is the first time that these A Reservists have been beaten while in Colaba awaiting embarkation for England. They beat the Band and Drums, Royal Scots, by 3—1 and "E" Coy Royal Scots, 2—0

II match 5-0 "A" Coy Royal Scots 2—1, II Match 1—0.

BILLIARDS IN RANGOON.

World's Champion Exhibition Match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 23.

Last night Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the World's Champion Billiard player, gave an exhibition match at the Strand Hotel. His opponent was Mr. T. F. Francis, a local amateur to whom the champion conceded 650 in a game of 1000 up. The billiard room was densely packed with visitors who were eager to see the Champion's great form. The Champion led off and after making two small breaks of 11 and 31, made a beautiful break of 293 on his fourth visit to the table by an excellent all round play. His next effort was 38 followed by 51 and 48, there being good all round play at intervals. The scores were Stevenson 742, Francis 696. The latter appeared to get paralysed before the magnificent form of the Champion who by steady breaks of 115 and 124 soon ran out, the scores being Stevenson 1000, Francis 736. The local amateur's biggest break was 14 who only compiled 86 while the Champion ran to his points.

Stevenson is leaving for Calcutta on Monday night by mail for a tour through India. He is using crystalate balls throughout his tour. He gave a clever exhibition of fancy strokes.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VIEW AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter of His Excellency the Governor published in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette," dated 13th November, 1907, the sincere wishes of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor to root out the plague from India are frankly declared, and it shows how really His Most Gracious Majesty sympathises with India and his Indian subjects, and all India should be heartily thankful to His Majesty for this. His Excellency the Governor, in his said letter, kindly points out three methods of fighting against plague, as under :—

1. Evacuation.—In this, His Excellency admits the necessity of giving shelter to the poor and at the same time declares the inability of the Government to give such facility to large cities. But, in order to give the convenience, especially to Bombay, the largest City of Asia, if the Government comes forward to start a public fund by a small subscription, say, of about Rs. 20,000, the Bombay gentry will soon raise the same to more than five times that amount ; by which not less than 5,000 huts can be erected in some open fields where nearly 50,000 Bombay poor can be sheltered during plague time. These people, in such times of distress, will not hesitate to pay a nominal rent of about a rupee per month for each hut, whereby it should become a paying concern also. But it is truly necessary that such lead should once be taken by the Government which holds every power to encourage the public in repeating such measures when required ; as otherwise the public are afraid to experience lots of indirect difficulties to carry out this worthy project.

2. Rat Destruction.—The Government in this matter is again displayed as powerless, without interfering with the homes of people and also owing to the unwillingness of the people to destroy rats. In fact, there are many sects of the people in Bombay whose feelings are much injured by the destruction of rats and who, owing to their life-long religious habits, will never consider the sins they indirectly commit in allowing to die thousands of men by such kind of mercy. Still there is a way to satisfy both parties. That the said people, to show their merciful hearts, should raise a fund of about Rs. 10,000 to keep the same under the supervision of the Government and themselves and to act as follows :—

Two large cages may be constructed, 100 by 100 feet each with five floorings of about 1 foot in height—the floorings of iron sheets and walls of iron bars,—one for male and the other for female rats. Each of these will be capable of holding 100,000 rats. These may be placed at some distance far from the inhabited quarters. All the rats caught should be daily brought there and fed out of the funds, while the cages should be cleared of the dead rats once a day, care being taken that the infected rats are not allowed to be brought there.

In catching rats, traps should be made such as may not kill them but catch safely. There is a kind of bait with a peculiar tempting smell in attracting the rats directly into the traps. This will be useful to avoid every difficulty of interfering with the houses of the people, and the writer will be most willing to make known this bait if the Government would work this method in co-operation with the people.

Now if His Excellency the Governor, according to his own words, cares to respect the people's feelings, then His Excellency should either bring this plan into action through the Government, or kindly declare that the Government has no objection to such an offer from the public, which in that case will cause no expense to the Government, and after such declaration, the merciful people should follow the above plan with one mind, as they do with the Pinjrapoles and understand for themselves that nearly all efforts of driving out plague have up to this time turned out fruitless and this is the only effort left fully untried. Public must have read that Japanese people had been successful against the plague by using this very means, the reduction of rats. Besides, it is an open fact that one rat infects plague in other rats and the other rats infects same in the air and in the men, both of whom soon spread the disease everywhere. But, if all rats are sent away as above, the seed of plague shall most probably be rooted out; and when once our Bombay becomes totally free of plague, all India will soon follow the same example and heartily thank our noble Governor and the public who may raise the above funds.

3. Inoculation.—If this finid is as virtuous as the vaccination is to the small-pox, the public will never miss such an easy opportunity. The people of Bombay have not even left this method untried and had they been satisfied with it, as people have been with the vaccination system, they would have willingly got themselves inoculated every plague season and no permission from the Government would have at all been necessary. Moreover, the inoculation cannot prevent the dying of rats by plague which is the chief cause of the spread of this disease. Imagine how much it should be annoying to the people if 30 crores of Indians are required to be inoculated against their will, every plague season, until the rats may cease to die by the disease? It is therefore reasonable that the people in this matter should be left to follow their own judgments.

It is now hoped that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in order to fulfill the most sanguine wishes of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor and also for the sake of humanity, will be pleased to use all his power to support the first two methods, which will gain for His Excellency the best feelings of the people at large.

Lastly I pray that this greatest humane work may be completed during the time of his most virtuous Excellency the Governor, Sir George Clarke, towards whom the people of Bombay Presidency can well look for protection from this terrible devil referred hereto.

P. H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Bhindeshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tadeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	2	3	65
Total plague deaths to date ...	141,283		
Same date last year	4	4	89

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the last campaign :—

N

THE TREASURE OF VENZONE.

We jumped out of the Vienna express at sunrise, writes Vernon Lee in the "Westminster," and chartering a broken-down gig at the first roadside station after the Custom House, we entered Italy by the great rocky portals where the Tagliamento swirls into the plain of Venetia.

For in that mountain gateway, under the sawlike peaks (which seem those of the Virgin of the Rocks) of the Carnic Alps, and between the rapid stream of purest, coolest pale periwinkle water, and a shining white river of dry glacier stones arrested on the hillside, lies the little town of Venzone, forgotten by history alike and by progress, but not forgetable by the sentimental traveller.

I had been to Venzone, whose existence I had not previously suspected, on a burning August day some years ago, and had brought back an impression above all of the strange transparency, as of jasper or amethyst, of the bare rocks in the fierce midday heat, their sharp edges luminous against the blazing sky. And under this marvellous pallor made of light I remembered the little piazza of Venzone on one side the Palazzo Pubblico, colonnaded and loggia'd and staircased, with its lion of St. Mark; on the other a charming Venetian Gothic house with a dishevelled vine, and in the middle, by a Veronese funnel-shaped belfry, orange with age and lichen, a fountain already German in shape through, column, and spirits, lacking only the man-at-arms or mermaid belonging to Teutonic countries. I remembered also the church of smooth grey stone, delicate lilac in that light, lifting its high belfry, and the saints and angels of its gables, into that fiery blue sky, against that crystalline glittering amethyst of mountains. It stood, I remember, with the delightful quality of perfect unity and utter solitude, at the end of the village-like little town close against the vine-covered city walls, with only grass and orchard round. And its interior, bare and empty, with half-offacted frescoes and trodden-out escutcheons, had the sanctity given by age and desolation, by silence and the sweetness of fresh hay and sunburnt vines entering warm through the open doors.

But, above all, what I had brought back and cherished from that first visit to Venzone and its church was the recollection of a Treasure. That is not quite what I mean, and what I mean is difficult to put in words. For, course, I had seen far finer church treasures all the world over crucifixes and ostensoria like Gothic spires or buttressed chapels shaped of gold and silver; reliquaries like Byzantine basilicas, pillareted or cupola'd translated into fretted metal and deep blue enamel; missal covers of onyx and jasper, set with uncut topaz and carbuncle or carved in ivory with stola'd figures like Grecian muses; crowns and circlets for Kings and Queens of the Nibelungenlied or the Chanson de Roland; ivory combs and horns and skewers; and, what has ever touched my imagination more than all the rest, barbaric crosses into whose rudely hammered and jointed gold plates are set cameos of crowned Caesars, and root of emerald carved with Bacchanals. . . . What was the poor little treasure of Venzone compared with all I had seen of such things at Menza and Aixla Chapelle, at Cologne or Troyes? Still less compared with the collections of the Retrospective at the Paris Exhibition? And mentioning the Paris Exhibition brings home and explains what it was I remembered at Venzone, and what I returned to Venzone to enjoy once more. For in those glass and iron domes of the Exhibition, among those labelled glass cases, a wish had gradually arisen in my mind, the longing to see and feel this sacred art of the past additionally sanctified by the sense of time and remote; a dream, for it took a real name and imaginary shape, of the "Treasure of Conques," profaned in that worldly show, back in its original place, in the forlorn weather-beaten church which I pictured to myself among the arid slopes of the Cevennes. Well, as sometimes happens in similar cases, that longing, that year-long dream, had suddenly been realised where I expected it least, when I had come upon Venzone its church, and its treasure.

Passing through the sacristy we groped into a windowless closet, pitch-dark and stacked with discarded church furniture, banners, and tall gilt lecterns. By the light of a candle an iron door was discovered, a safe built into the church wall. There was endless fumbling with wrong keys, turning of locks and counter-locks, one within the other; the bolts and bars were slowly drawn, and after muttered invocations and thumpings and tuggings the great iron-studded door at last opened, and the light of the wax stump fell on the closely packed effulgence filling that deep black hiding-place. Slowly and with difficulty the many antlered crucifixes and ostensoria were disentangled from each other, and handed out, glittering in the smoky light, for us to hold and wonder at. Then, one by one, the embossed paxes and paterae, the ivory pyx, the julip-shaped chalices, and the silver-gilt reliquary in the shape of a Venetian galley with oars and rigging of gold. The air in that long-closed place was icy and gravelike, tasting of incense and old, old woodwork, and funeral torches snuffed out long ago. One's very senses were filled with the forgotten, venerable past. The thought of that unknown Church of Conques on its imaginary hillside, the poignancy of that absurd long-cherished wish of mine rang clear and harmonious through my present mood, much as the sound of the bells high above me interrupted the midday stillness and mingled with it. For the second time Venzone had realised my dream of seeing a church treasure in its right surroundings.

We lingered a little in the empty church, spelling out the inscriptions round the coats-of-arms on the flagstones and the great crested and feathered helmets of German pattern. Then we clambered up a worm-eaten staircase, and on to the platform of the belfry, dripped over as with pitch with the greasing of the bells. We stood for a long time under the big green bells, their long clappers close to our heads, and looked idly into the present and past. Close below us the Madonna and angels on the pinnacles profiled their weather-worn draperies and jagged metal wings no longer against the blue of the sky, but on the green of the grass and the vines. And round the delicate edges and angles of the church gables, lay the little town, pale-grey stone, with a faint rosiness of lichens, with its crown of orchards among the battlements, and its Venetian chimneys and Veronese belfries. The wide, white bed of the Tagliamento, the wider white moraines encircled it, and those high, bare, crystalline crags, the portals of the Alps opened in front showing a horizon of bluish misty plain; the great dolomitic ranges closed it all in behind: a wonderfully remote little place through the express from Vienna to Venice rushes past three times a day unconscious of it and its treasure.

On the occasion of my first visit, the sacristan who showed the treasure (he would have preferred to show us half a dozen queer modern corpses, mummified by some freak of the soil, and of which he was the official guardian), while fumbling at the locks and snuffing his taper-end, entertained us about the past and the present of Venzone. The town, commanding that gate into Italy, had been fought for during centuries by the Dukes of Carinthia and the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it had taken tolls and securedcharters from the wandering Emperors and the Republic of St. Mark; it had been a place of merchants, half Venetian and half German, who built the little balconied palaces, and the triple belt of walls, and the Palazzo pubblico, and the fountain and this church. And the treasure had been made by native goldsmith, or given to the town by foreign princes and prelates. While now it was inhabited only by a handful of vintners and peasants cultivating the lowest slopes of the mountain; the families to whom all the land belonged it to these poor people, living at Gemona and at Udine, never coming near the place themselves. "No one comes to Venzone," said the sacristan, and vainly set forth the attractions of those mummies; see, had he caused an itinerant photographer to make a picture-postcard representing a row of them, but even that had not sufficed to attract travellers.

The light of the candle-stump flickered once more among the gold and silver and enamels of that deep black hold. The iron door closed again; locks, double locks, and bolts and bars? all; and this time for heaven knows long! I had a feeling that it had never been opened during the four or five years (and so much else seemed to have opened and closed in that time!) which separated my two visits to Venzone. The sacristan recognised me at once; the innkeeper, the owner of the broken-down gig, the tobacconist, the gobbler, and the sergeant of gendarmerie—all the notables, let alone the street children. "No one ever comes to Venzone nowadays" they all said. And if any should come in the future, I believe that this third traveller, this third seeker after the treasure of Venzone, will again be myself

1, 1907,

THE PATH OF WHITE STONES.

Blazed round the shores of England is a trail marked by whitewashed stones or blocks of chalk so that the way can be seen even on the darkest night. Safe within this magic ring the Englishman can sleep in peace, for it is the coastguard path, from whose well-trodden track the watchers of the coast keep their nightly look-out for wrecks or for anyone who would violate the sanctity of English shores. No footpath in all the country is so full of facination, for one side is the ever-sounding sea; and on the other all England. It has its dangers, too, and how great these can be on a wild, stormy night only those who have followed it under such conditions can tell. He who has good eyesight can stand on some elevated headland and trace its windings for many a mile by the splashes of white. No hill is too steep for it, no cliff too dangerous, and no rubbish-piled beach too rought for it to negotiate.

Sometimes the broad path is the nearest way between coast villages, so well used that it loses its characteristic white stones, but for many miles it passes country of so wild a nature that except for these a stranger would be unable to say which was path and which was sheep track. Then again, the narrow way may be so overgrown with bracken and furze and bramble that even the stones are practically invisible; but the coastguard knows the way so well that he can tell his position by the lay of the ground or the sound it gives out as he passes. Often the path runs through a patch of potatoes or cabbages on the sloping face of the cliff a mile or two from any habitation, or may be it forms the only way to a labourer's cottage on a lonely shore. Perhaps in a little cup-like hollow between the hills, stands a church, a striking landmark from the sea, close beside which the way lies, and is so overhung by the sombre trees growing in its graveyard that at night many a coastguard will go some distance out of his way rather than face its uncanny shadows. As one passes on one's generally solitary way a rough shelter made of boughs and gorse erected under an overhanging ledge or little hut, marking the end of a beat at which the patrols meet to report, may be encountered. At places a creek whose shores are lined with treacherous quicksands cuts into the coastline, and a wide detour must be made, as it is dangerous to cross the beach at certain stages of the tide; or a primitive wooden bridge is constructed across a little stream.

When the ground is cultivated the path skirts the edge of the cliff, and many a wicketty stile almost overhanging space must be climbed. Such places must be carefully negotiated even in broad daylight and the best of weather, and the mere landsman would find it a nerve-rack-ing business to pass that way on a dark night with the howling wind driving the stinging rain in his face Especially is this the case when the cliff is fretted and frayed in a hundred places by countless storms so the path is half broken away. Just as dangerous are those stretches of track winding through the beautiful undercliff on scenes of some landslip where the soft sandstone is constantly wearing away, and the hole in the path is hidden by the undergrowth. Through the trees one obtains a vista of the path a mile ahead zig-zagging up a steep headland to the flagstaff, and the little thatched hut which forms a look out place by day and a meeting place by night But the way is not always so wild and solitary; farms and little fishing villages have to be passed, and at regular intervals are the tiny groups of trim white-washed coastguards' cottages, surrounded by their prim gardens and white walls.

At night the way has fascinations all its own. Above, the stars blink down out of a cloudless sky, and no sign of man is visible. The air is full of those curious noiseless noises, the almost imperceptible rustle of wind in the grass and on the sea, the sound of little night creatures crossing the bare rock or pushing their way through the under-growth, or the tinkle of a stone as it slips on sloping ground. The sudden cough of a sheep or the cry of a night bird is startling in its distinctness, and all the while the ceaseless wash of the sea crooms its low accompaniment. But on a rough night in autumn or winter all is changed. Even the breaking of the angry sea on the rock-bound shore can be heard only in the lulls of the hurricane. The inky darkness blots out all familiar landmarks, and there are exposed places where even the coastguard can only progress on hands and knees, so that few landsmen would venture on the path on such a night, and those who do receive a lesson on the forces of nature of which the snugly-housed townsman knows little or nothing. Then there come days in both summer and winter when the damp thick sea fog blows in from across the waters, at first a wisp of vapour floating from rock to rock, then a mist softening the sharp outlines of the torrs of the head and, clinging to everything until rocks and vegetation are as wet as after a heavy shower. Quickly it grows in density, blotting out the sea and path a few yards ahead; there is a curious uncanny hush, which is intensified by the swirling of the unseen waters and the cries of the gulls as they fly over the sea or perch on the rocks, and then a ghastly long drawn howl, rising to a shriek and dropping away to a moan, causes them all to rise and screech in chorus. Hardly has it died away ere a fainter echo makes answer, as if some unknown sea monster were answering its mate from afar. The lighthouse syren is screaming forth its warning to the ships groping their way past the cruel coast, and to the solitary wayfarer shut in by the curtain of fog no sound on land or sea is so weirdly awe inspiring.

PAPER WAGES.

Workers and the Gold Famine.

London, Nov. 9.

As the result of the gold famine the American working classes will be very largely paid their wages to-day by cheque instead of in cash. The advance of the German rate yesterday derives special significance from the fact that the speculative position in Berlin is very much strained. Moreover the higher rates of 7½ per cent. now attained is the highest recorded since the Reichsbank was founded Including the German rise no sewer than eight Continental Banks raised their rates yesterday, the following being the list :—

Bank of Germany, from 6½ to 7½.
Bank of Russia, from 8½ to 9.
Bank of Sweden, from 6 to 6½.
Bank of Norway, from 5 to 6.
Bank of Denmark, from 6 to 7.
Bank of Italy, from 5 to 5½.
Bank of Naples, from 5 to 5 1/2.
Bank of Sicily, from 5 to 5 1-2.

There are no conclusive signs yet of the flow of gold to America being stopped, but the London Stock Exchange was strong in the latter part of yesterday, on the idea that the United States Government is about to take measures to stop the crisis by the issue of a huge amount of paper money.

NEW YORK CONVALESCENT.

New York, Nov. 8.

The situation shows distinct signs of betterment to-day though the recovery is slow and mostly local. A very eminent financier said to me privately to-day that he believes the situation is now well in hand, and purely financial side it is likely to show a continuous is recovery. But he admits that many failures in business circles throughout the country must follow.

Sentiment was influenced to-day by the receipt of £2,400,000 (12,000,000 dollars. in gold by the Lusitania making £4,200,000 (21,000,000 dollars) already delivered and having £4,810,000 (24,000,000 dollars) still on the way. To-day's further engagements from you totalled £400,000 (2,000,000 dollars) and the premium on gold imports is not perceptibly relaxed but, nevertheless, it is believed that the movement is nearly or quite over. The local premium on currency is lower to day, showing the effect of the gold arrivals.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

During the past week very little progress appears to have been made in regard to the transmission of wireless telegraph messages across the Atlantic. Although a public service was to have been opened by now, this has not yet been done, and the only Press message which we have noticed is one which was delayed in transmission, and which certainly is not important in character. So far it is a case of magnificent promises and poor results. Although it was announced that the speed was about thirty words per minute, and that everything was working satisfactorily, very few messages appear to come through, and we have good reason to believe that the average speed actually attained is more nearly three than thirty words per minute.

At a meeting of the Western Telegraph Co. held on Wednesday last, the Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry K.C.B., dealt with the position of wireless telegraphy from the point of view of the submarine cable companies. He pointed out that there was still a want of certainty of transmission in wireless telegraphy. This is no doubt the case at present, though we may expect great improvements as time goes on. The other points, however, to which the Chairman referred are likely to retain their importance. There is, for example, the great question of secrecy. Confusion may be avoided by some system of tuning, but nothing would ever prevent a third party from tuning ther instruments so that they could intercept messages at will, and, moreover, the process of tuning cannot be carried out indefinitely. As wireless telegraph stations increase in number it will be more and more difficult to prevent interference. Yet a large number of stations would be necessary to deal effectively with the great volume of telegraph business that is carried on and is continually increasing. Sir John stated that during a busy hour as many as 25,000 paying words pass to and from this country by cables, and even amid this large volume of business New York expects to receive and answer Stock Exchange telegrams with London in four or five minutes. When we bear in mind also the necessity for the elimination and correction of errors, and the consequent repetition of doubtful signals, it will be seen that Sir John Wolfe Barry has very good grounds for his conclusion that wireless telegraphy will not materially interefere with telegraphy by means of submarine cables, but will rather be of assistance as a feeder.—"The Electrician," November

BY THE WAY.

THE REASON WHY.

Another death under an anæsthetic—and more trouble for the doctors. The house-surgeon of a great hospital has stated in public that whenever one of the thousands of people anæsthetised for an operation dies, the announcement of the death causes endless trouble. The death is taken to mean that all patients who have to undergo an operation under chloroform will die. To the layman, however, there does appear good reasen to suggest that no dentist, unless he be also a qualified surgeon, should be his own anæsthetist. Some dentists were practising a year or two ago with a compound which proved to be highly dangerous to any but robust patients. Some years ago a dentist who had administered an anæsthetic without a doctor in attendance saw his patient die in his chair The reason was not that the anæsthetic had failed, but that as he pulled out tooth after tooth he laid them in a row upon the patient's tongue, and one slipped down the throat. It is unlikely that a doctor would have permitted such a risk to be taken.

TELEPHONE CHARGES.

There is an outcry against the charges which telephone subscribers are called upon to meet. Records kept in London offices do not agree with the number of calls charged for by the telephone exchanges. Possibly a simple explanation may have been overlooked. When a single call is entered in the books of a firm which keeps a record there may in reality have been a double call. The average telephone operator in a private office is a monster of indifference to his master's business, of ineptitude and all unfitness. See Mr. Cyril Maude at the telephone in his curtain-raiser, and you get the private operator to the life. An editor in Fleet-street may want a contributor, whose study is in the country, to contribute a "special" at short notice. It takes him only a minute to give his instructions, once he gets in touch with his man; but it may take his artist out in the telephone-room from five to fifteen minutes to establish the necessary connection after the signal, "You're through," has come from the exchange.

SIN INEXPIABLE.

We have not been long kept waiting to know the author of the striking volume which Mr. Heinemann has published, "Father and Son." The author, we are told by "Claudius Clear," is Mr. Edmund Gosse. He has already given us a singularly charming Life of his father. Before agreeing to write that volume he put it to his publisher: "I hope you do not think that the natural piety of the son should entirely eclipse his sense of humour in dealing with his father's peculiarities." The publisher had, of course, complete confidence in the delicacy and discretion of the distinguished litterateur, but asked for a specific instance of what he meant. Mr. Gosse told how his father had once gone to the dedication of a chapel, at which, greatly to his dislike as a staunch Plymouth Brother, an organ accompaniment to the hymns formed part of the ritual. On his return the elder was asked how the service had gone off. His only answer was: "There were harpers harping on their harps."

OTHER HARPERS.

That stern but excellent father was not the only devout worshipper to whom a church organ has given offence. Sir Archibald Geikie has some very entertaining stories in his chapters on the Scottish churches of the horror with which a suggestion to introduce instrumental music into the services was received. The introduction of a "kist o' whustles" would in days which he can remember have been regarded as the attempt to introduce a sign and symbol of "black Popery." Not only was the organ itself banned; anything which suggested the idea of an organ to the mind was also interdicted. Sir Lauder Brunton has knowledge of a Roxburghshire parish in which the problem arose over the proposal to warm the church, which in winter was bitterly cold. The objectors did not say here as they said elsewhere: "Let the preacher's discourse warm the congregation, and they'll need no other fire"; the objection was to the shape of the fireplace. It has a stove-pipe Now, that pipe suggested an organ, and the objectors would have "nothing savouring of Popery" in the Church of Scotland.

HOSPITAL ETIQUETTE.

Have our hospital authorities the right, without consent of a patient's relatives, to make an autopsy of the body of a person who has died in the institution? Recently a woman was admitted into one of the great London hospitals to undergo an operation for a certain complaint. When the operation had proceeded but a little way, it was found that the cause of illness was more serious than had been thought. It was impossible successfully to carry the operation through; it would have meant the patient's death. The conditions were quite clear to the operating surgeons; there was not a suggestion of mystery about them. In spite of every attention the woman died, and arrangements were made at her home for her interment. When the body was taken home it was found that a complete post-mortem examination had been made, and the body afterwards closed up. The consent of the relatives had not been sought; it would never have been granted, seeing that the conditions were already known to the doctors responsible for the case. The discovery has caused grief and consternation in the circle which it affects.

THE GLAD TIDINGS.

The average bride and bridegroom, when they set forth upon their travels as man and wife, are anxious, once the wedding breakfast is over, not to advertise their happy condition to the world at large. Which shows how different are the ordinary bride and bridegroom from that young couple who bustled the other day into a Yorkshire station, and elbowed their way to the booking-office. He was a stalwart, jovial-looking fellow, distinguished more for the strength of his arms than of his head. She was radiant; imabashed. "Hi, giv us two thads (thirds) for Leeds for me and my wife," he bellowed. Not quite certain as to whether he had clearly established the nature of his claim upon the buxom lass at his elbow, he continued his address with easy confidence, "A've bin married this mornin', tha knows."

A NATIONAL NEED.

London, with its fogs and the loss of life and property which results from them, has need of a Garibaldi. The biggest material problem which he had to face was the evil attending the inundations of the Tiber in the Roman Campagna. He sent for Sir John Fowler, saying, "The Tiber is a danger to Rome, therefore remove the Tiber." It was not done because Sir John dissuaded him on the score of cost. But Garibaldi, with a word of encouragement from the man he trusted, would have had it done. We want a Garibaldi to say, "Banish the fogs." Could it be done? The answer lies with Sir Oliver Lodge. There is in his brain a scheme which might succeed, if not in ridding us wholly of fogs, at least in giving us means whereby to clear a given area of them. That scheme, if there be anything in it, ought to be tested. Sir Oliver has too many other duties to admit of his devoting himself to this work. We want a Garibaldi to say to him, "Give up everything else, draw upon me for what funds you require; but attempt nothing else until you have tested and proved the feasibility of your theory."

FORTUNES OF PROFESSIONAL MEN.

It is given to few men of any profession to accumulate such large fortunes as the late Lord Brampton and Mr. Murphy, K. C., have left behind them—fortunes amounting to £141,000 and £234,000 respectively; but to say, as stated by a contemporary, that such an achievement is only possible in the law is scarcely in accordance with facts. Three medical men at least have left estates still larger than the greater of these. Thirty years ago Dr. Blundell died worth more than a third of a million pounds —more exactly £350,000; during his fifty-three years of strenuous professional life Sir William Jenner accumulated the enormous sum of £375,000, though it is doubtful whether he ever made more than £12,000 in any year; and Sir William Gull left personalty valued at £340,000. Dr. T. R. Armitage died, at sixty-six, worth £217,000; Sir Erasmus Wilson left £264,000 behind him; and Sir Andrew Clark's saving reached £204,000, while among other medical men whose estates exceeded £100,000 are Sir Oscar Clayton (£146,000), Sir Richard Quain (£116,000), Dr. H. Danson (£119,000), and Dr. Longstaffe (£107,000)

GAME-SHOOTING IN ISLINGTON.

The news that a woodcock has been killed in Upper-street, Islington, reminds one of the days when the "merrie" suburb was a favourite haunt of London sportsmen. FitzStephen, Becket's friend, tells us that in his day, beyond the open country where Islington now stands, "an immense forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of wood minster to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and from thence to Islington; and as recently as the eighteenth century City merchants and "prentice" lads used to repair to Islington for a few hours' duck-hunting on the ponds with their water-dogs, as also to enjoy the cakes and cream and sillibubs for which Islington was famous.

THERE was nothing strange in the Dean of Manchester opening a Jewish Bazaar on the 30th ultimo, says the "Globe," for Bishop Welldon prides himself on being entirely catholic in his sympathies. When he was Headmaster of Harrow he got on so well with his boys that he was able to say that they preferred being at school to being at home.

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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is cert

ELECTIONEERING IN AMERICA.

Some Curious Letters.

"The Times" on Monday November 4 published the following letter received by cable from Mr. W. R. Hearst, dated New York, November 1 :—

The Editors of the London "Times."

London.

Gentlemen,—Since some lineal descendant of Ananias became the Correspondent of London "Times" in New York that newspaper has printed many articles from America as absurd and outrageous as the famous Pigott forgeries which appeared in its columns and the ridiculous tale of the boiling in oil of the German Ambassador at Peking. No efforts of this offspring of Ananias, however, have been more frankly false and more ingeniously idiotic than the assertion in the issue of "The Times" of September 30 that there was a letter in existence from Mr. W. R. Hearst in which Mr. Hearst said to a correspondent in Cuba :—"You provide the pictures and I will provide the war," and the intimation that Mr. Hearst was chiefly responsible for the Spanish war.

This kind of clotted nonsense could only be generally circulated and generally believed in England, where newspapers claiming to be conservative and reliable are the most utterly untrustworthy of any on earth. In apology for these newspapers it may be said that their untrustworthiness is not always due to intention, but more frequently to ignorance and prejudice. Any informed and unprejudiced person knows that the one cause of the Spanish war was Spain, and that from the time of the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbour war was inevitable. Any informed and unprejudiced person knows now that if war is brought on as peaceful and peace-loving a nation as the United States, it will be brought on by Japan, with, perhaps, the secret aid and encouragement of England. The attitude of England towards this country has always been clearly understood by our people, despite her professions of friendship. Words, as President Roosevelt expresses it, are good when backed by deeds, but not otherwise. The deeds of England have always been detrimental to this country, and the intelligent citizens of this nation know that England would be as ready to encourage Orientals to make war on this country to-day as she was to incite the Indians to murder the wives and children of the colonists in the days of our struggle for independence. While making it clear, therefore, that the action of Japan is the one thing that can bring this country to war, I do not wish to minimize the effect of the secret influences and underhanded acts of our historic enemy.

No individual in this whole nation of 80,000,000 souls wants war. There is no individual but whose interests and sentiments are wholly opposed to war. No newspaper is advocating war. But every patriotic citizen realizes that the American President has an undeniable, unquestionable right to send the American fleet along any part of the American coast without criticism by any foreign Power, whether openly hostile or secretly hostile. Every patriotic American citizen is prepared, moreover, to sustain this action of the President in this movement of the fleet in any way that the honour of the nation requires. Sincerely.

W. R. HEARST.

We append the message from the New York Correspondent, dated September 23, which appeared in "The Times" of September 30, and upon which Mr. Hearst bases his letter :—

The American Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, Sept. 29.

As its leading editorial article, triple-leaded, the "Sun" this morning prints this :—

"Mr Roosevelt has reaffirmed his intention of sending the entire effective naval force of this country to the Pacific Ocean, and simultaneously the General Board has delivered to Mr. Metcalf its recommendations for an increase of the navy. The two facts are vitally correlated. Those who apparently have the right to express authoritative explanations of the object of the transferring of the navy to the Western ocean persist in saying that it is for practice. We regret to say that we share the Japanese belief that the explanation is false. The navy is going to the Pacific Ocean for war with Japan and Japan recognizes the fact and is energetically preparing for it. Once the operation of transferring our ships to Pacific waters has been accomplished war is inevitable. It is an insane project. The American people do not want to go to war with Japan or with any other country but the American people are apparently without recourse or voice. There is little or no hope that Congress will dare to oppose the President's plans. It is one of the most serious situations that have confronted this country and the only mitigating consideration we are able to discern is that the activity of the Navy Department and of the War Department too is at this present moment indicative of a full sense of the gravity of the impending crisis."

The New York "Times" this morning devotes an entire page to the discussion of "Americ's answer to the attitude of Japan," and "the sudden cessation of pinpricks when Tokio learned that the armada was to be moved to the Pacific." In an illustrated supplement to the "Tribune" which is also the illustrated Sunday supplement to various newspapers throughout the country the publication of a serial story describing a war between the United States and Japan is begun.

Is the Press of the United States going insane? It is no use trying to minimize the gravity of its attitude or its ability to stir up trouble. We know pretty well by now what was the real cause of the Spanish American war and the man who among all Americans was chiefly responsible for it. A letter from Mr. William Randolph Hearst is in existence and was printed in a magazine not long ago. It was to an artist whom he had sent to Cuba and who reported no likelihood of war. Mr. Hearst instructed him to stay. "You provide the pictures," he wrote "I'll provide the war."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The statement which Mr. Hearst describes in his letter to you as "edited nonsense" is to be found on pp. 177-178 of "On the Great Highway: the Wanderings of a Special Correspondent," by James Creelman, published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, in October, 1901. Mr. Creelman claims not only to have been on the staff of Mr. Hearst's newspaper, the "New York Journal" at the time of the Spanish-American war, but to have been entrusted by him with a specially confidential mission. Moreover, he writes throughout with the special object of vindicating the part played at that period by "yellow journalism," which he contends, "deserves it's place amongst the most useful instrumentalities of civilization."

The following is the statement in Mr. Creelman's own words:—

Some time before the distruction of the battleship Maine in the harbour of Havana the "New York Journal" sent Frederic Remington, the distinguished artist, to Cuba. He was instructed to remain there until the war began, for "yellow journalism" was alert and had an eye for the future.

Presently Mr. Remington sent this telegram from Havana :—

"W. R. Hearst, "New York Journal," N. Y.

"Everything is quiet. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. I wish to return.

"REMINGTON."

This was the reply :—

"Remington, Havana.

"Please remain You furnish the pictures, and I'll furnish the war.

"W. R. HEARST."

Has Mr. Hearst ever denied the accuracy of this story, as published six years ago in a book devoted mainly to the glorification of his journalistic methods?

Yours faithfully,

X.

* NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The "New York Herald" published yesterday a cartoon representing Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the "soul and voice" of Mr. Hearst's chain of newspapers, as Jupiter hurling thunderbolts to frighten Albion. To-day, in a leading article entitled "Twisting the Lion's Tail," the "Herald," assuming that Mr. Brisbane was the author of the telegram to "The Times," says :—

"The subtle reference to England as our historic enemy is a triumph of stump oratory that has stood the test of time. As they read that familiar phrase, Americans must have thought they were once more witnessing the old fashioned electioneering struggles of 40 or 50 years ago, when the process known as twisting the British lion's tail could always be depended upon to win the Irish vote when all other appeals failed. Hitherto the lion's tail has always been twisted in the United States. Anglophobia was not considered to be an article for export. With characteristic originality, Mr. Brisbane determined to pursue the beast to its lair and twist its tail 'right there at home.' Such an idea could only have germinated in the mind of a master strategist. If the Brisbane 'ticket' does not capture every wavering Irish voter at to-day's election as a reward for his denunciation of our historic enemy, Mr. Brisbane may well despair of his countrymen. If they do not 'vote right and often' to-day, then 'twisting the British lion's tail' had better be given up as a bad job as an electioneering device."

In the meantime, Mr. Hearst is working the incident for all it is worth, as indicated by the following scare headlines in the New York American to-day :—"Hearst Letter to the London "Times" called a Bombshell"—"This criticism of English Press methods has created quite a National Commotion "—"Columns given to Replies"—"Sensation said to be equalled only by that caused by the Venezuela Incident "—"Editors all up in Arms "—"More Space devoted to it than usually allotted to President's Messages." Whether the above correctly represents public feeling in England and the potent influence of "The Times" you are in a better situation to judge than I am.

After reading the extracts from the London papers cabled to support these flaming headlines, the article strikes me as a trifle top-heavy. I doubt if the incident will affect a single vote. Reports up to the time of telegraphing indicate, indeed, that Tammany will gain a sweeping victory, and that the Irish vote has not been influenced by a method which has long since seen its best days.

[As the election result show page 706, our Correspondent's expectation was fulfilled.]

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 24.

The depression has appeared in Andaman sea, but no rain has been reported from its vicinity, except a fall of one inch at Port Blair.

In the extreme south-east of the Peninsula light rainfall has occurred at a few stations.

The cold weather disturbance in north-west India is giving moderate to heavy cloud in Baluchistan, the north-west Frontier Province and Kashmir; but there has been no precipitation. In Burma, no rain has been reported; skies are clear, being only lightly clouded. In north-east India including Orissa, skies are free from cloud. In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, skies are generally clear. In north-west India skies are heavily clouded in Kashmir, moderately clouded in the North-West Frontier Province and in Baluchistan, but are clear elsewhere.

In the peninsula, Tinnevelly and Pomban had light falls of rain; skies are moderately over-cast in South India but lightly clouded elsewhere.

Fore cast :—A few falls of rain are probable in Tenasserim and in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Sunday, the 24th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Calms and westerly winds are blowing generally. Temperature conditions are approximately normal.

United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere is considerably less than usual. Wind direction was calm and temperature both during day and night differed but slightly from normal in all places except locally at Cawnpore and Allahabad where the night temperature was 4° to 6° cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is much dumper than usual at Jacobabad and more or less dry in other places. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature was 2° to 3° higher than usual both in Sind and Rajputana; the minimum was approximately normal in Sind and at Jaipur, and 4° warmer at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly clouded at Neemuch, but is almost clear elsewhere. Calm was recorded at Rajkot and Neemuch while wind was blowing from easterly or north easterly direction at Veraval, Surat, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore and from westerly or north-westerly direction at Bhuj, Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para. Weather during the day time was 1° to 9° warmer throughout the district while the night temperature was 1° to 3° warmer at Bhuj, Surat, Deesa and Indore, nearly equal to average at Neemuch and 2° to 4° cooler elsewhere. The air is drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and the moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Wind direction was calm at Khandwa while north-easterly or south-easterly winds were blowing elsewhere. Temperature during the day time was 3° to 8° warmer than usual throughout the district while during the night it was 4° to 6° cooler at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the amount of moisture is equal to average at Bombay and less than usual in other places. The direction of air movement is generally easterly. Temperature during day and night was in excess of normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost free from clouds and humidity was about normal at Poona and Sholapur and less than usual in other places Calms and easterly and southerly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum and minimum were both in excess of normal throughout the district.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on 20th instant :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Dharwar and Savantvadi. More rain is generally needed for germinated rabi seedlings and for further sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Rewa Kantha, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, by locusts in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik and Poona, and by insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Bijapur and Baroda. The harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sukkur, Konkan, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Satara, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi but retarded in parts of Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Cotton picking continues in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar and Deccan. The supply of fodder and drinking water is adequate. The agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 22 to 37 per cent., in Deccan 22 to 47 per cent, in Konkan 8 to 30 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 56 per cent. and in Sind 29 to 38 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending the 9th instant 27 persons were relieved gratuitously, in Belgaum. The outturn of kharif crops in the affected area of Gujarat and Deccan is not more than one-third of normal. rabi area is much contracted and the absence of rain causes anxiety. Emigration has begun in Sholapur. Preparations for test works is being made in Panch Mahals. Stocks of grain are sufficient. Prices are rising. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition, and sufficient employment is available.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect,	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect,

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran	24	...	...	...	...
Suez.....	24	2	15 p m	0	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 24th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	24th Nov. 1907.	0	43	0	9
„ Karachee ..	Ditto	1	20	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	33	0	1

NOTICES.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Manyuen and Tengyueh (22-11-07).

Turkish route right (24-11-07.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire (24-11-07)

"It has been stated," said Mdme. Sarah Grand, speaking at the opening on the Ethical Free Lecture season at Tunbridge Wells on the 28th October, "that there has never been a female Shakespeare. To this I reply that there has only been one male Shakespeare." How about the Bard's father, old Mr. Shakespeare? asks the "Globe's" funny man.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoscinee, 993 tons, Captain W E Jankins, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Marienfels s—3,560 tons, Captain H Sandstedt sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Budric, 1,613 tons, Captain C Born, will sail to-day for Jedah, with a general cargo and 853 pilgrims.

THE steamer Allanton, 2,775 tons, Captain H A Matyer, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Viruwa, 2,176 tons, Captain J Le Brocy, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 54 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and coal.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Sulvisen, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo, 76 horses and 71 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Shanks, Baird, Campbell, Robertson and 54 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain S MacCuchlan, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Antwerp, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in Harbour on the 23rd instant from Glasgow, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, R N R, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs M C Canlis, Revd Dawle, Mr Bacarn, Mr and Mrs Marale and 110 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Culna s	MacCuchlan.	Antwerp, Oct 9
23	Trafford Hall's	Hood	Glasgow, Oct 23
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 21
	Itinda s	Alton	Calcutta Nov 12
24	Hild s	Salvesen.....	Bangkok Nov 7
	Dumra s.....	Hera	Bushch Nov 7

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah .....
	Egypt s	Summers	London .....
	Viruwa s	Brocy	Rangoon .....
	Allanton s.....	Martyer.....	Baltimore
	Hoseinee s.....	Jenkins	Persian Gulf, &c
24	Marienfels s	Sandstedt	H'burg via Karachi
	Chanda s	Tice	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Budric, Born, for Jedah, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Marmora, for London.
„ Culna, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Morocco, for Hull, &c.
„ Naderi, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Names	From
20	Patriciau	T A Chandler	Liverpool
	Kapurthala	C H Sharp	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

21	Putiala	C P Seddon	Rangoon
	Breconshire	J M Tomlinson	Dundee
	Warrior	J Tindale	Bombay
	Shirala	C Scott	Bombay
	Garfield	J H Lawson	Buenos Eyres
	Moltkefels	K Schwarz	H'burg & B'men

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
12	Gowlor	Rangoon
14	Kenley	Calcutta
15	Harlyn	Bombay
16	Perlak	Calcutta
17	Kattenturm	Antwerp
19	Tara	Cocanada
20	Trantenfels	Middlesbro
21	Lichtenfels	Antwerp

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator .....R I M

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 23.

Alcana.....2311 Morgan .....Graham & Co
Brazliana.....2436 .....Tamblyn Cory Bros Co
Bulimba.....1607 Teeling .....M M & Co
Culna.....396 MacCuchlan .....M M & Co
Farringford .....2378 Chaplin .....Baltimore...R A Willis
Hoseinee .....993 Jenkins....Busrch.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....515 Pelling .....Shah S N Co
Kasara .....504 Chappell .....M M & Co
Lanlara.....2157 Austin .....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 Corkhill .....T Morrison & Co
Orient I .....3.85 Palmer .....P & O Co
Obra.....2529 Naumack.....Calcutta.....M M & Co
President .....2957 Tepe .....A Strande
Quoda .....4914 Coope.....M M & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Storey .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2761 Davison .....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....H A Hassum
Sh h Nasir .....2-55 Grant.....Shah N N Co
Spithead.....2092 Chaseley .....Bombay Co
Wistow Hall .....2139 Maria .....K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton,	Capt,	Destination,	Date.	Agents,
A Merton Hall....	2727	Prawse	L'pool.....	23-11	K Nixon & Co
B Clan Sinclair....	3290	Oliver	....Chittagong	28-11	F Muir & Co
C & R Trafford....	3436	Hood.....	K'chi 30-11		K Nixon & Co
F Shahichan	2666	Grant....	Mauritius	28-11	Haji Hassum
G Naderi 1168		Gray	Mauritius	30-11	B & P S N Co
H Morocco Boxhall			Hull.....	5-12	F Muir & Co
K Yetorofu Maru....	3568	Sato Kobe.....		27-11	N Y Kaisha
M Scalda 3438		Brown	Jeddah	26-11	M M & Co
P Umzumbi 2124		Mitchell....	Dunkirk....	23-11	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia .....4315 Haig .....L'Pool.. 3-12 W & A G & Co
4 Westminster ..2781 Duncombe . L'Pool... 7-12 W & A G & Co
8 Africa .....2565 Badescich.....Trieste....1-12 A L S N Co
9 Axenfels .....2759 Stirling.....Rangoon ..21-11 Glade & Co
19 & 11 Delhi .... 4784 Andrews..Shanghai ..27-11 P & O Co
12 Marmora .....8239 Weston .....7-12 P & O Co
15 Ashanti.....2196 Burrough .....N F....K Nixon & Co
16 Budric .....1613 Borw.....Jeddah .. 25-11 G Jewaji

Offside O.

Alavi .....2324 Geddie .....N F ...B & P S N Co

Offside M

Capri .....2781 Belsito..Hongkong..17-12 F & R S N Co

M W D D

Kaiser.....1714 Meb.....Durban ...3-12 A Strandes

H W V D

Lhasa.....941 Rickford .....K'chi .....25-11 M M & Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 601 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji.

Merton Hall s—1,001 cwt methiseed, J Lukhmidas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—1,080 cwt gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—8 bales twist, Lyon and Co; 25 bales twist, Coronation Mills.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, Walter Favri and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, fly, B Gorio and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umzumbi s—560 cwt blood manure, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chunda s—2,000 cwt teelseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 861 cwt rapeseed, Worman and Co; 1,935 cwt gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales twist, A Schweiger and Co; 73 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 50 cwt gum and 50 cwt oilbanum, P Jethabhoy; 55 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—625 cwt onion, R E Dadachanji.

Delhi s—125 cwt onion M Mahomed; 44½ cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, H A Mohomed and Sons; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 30 cases condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—10 bales drills, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—153 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

MADAM FANNY MOODY.

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza—

Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No?

Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following :

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour,
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy,
8. Slightly odorous,
or
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial, for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edward's "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The special free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages

Why not send to-day, and thus place yourself in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6 High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

Name ..... Address .....

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRE.

These are the days of Jules Verne made manifest; of the later romancer's wildest dreams half realised. Wireless telegraphy has long since ceased to excite wonder an airship sailing over St. Paul's is little more than a Saturday's curiosity, and who shall say when television—seeing at a distance a scene as we now hear a conversation—will come within the scope of practical things?

At any rate, photography by wire has now become an accomplished fact and before it gives way to the next wonder we may spare a moment or two to express our astonishment at the invention, and surely our admiration for the inventor. For it is a wonderful feat, brought to the point of accomplishment after much experimenting and travail, and if Professor Korn, to whom has been vouchsafed the guerdon of success, comes prominently before the public with his perfected system of photography by wire, he is the first to acknowledge that others have sown scientific seeds in days gone by to help him to his harvest of practical results.

Between Munich and Berlin, Berlin and Paris, and now, as demonstrated at a most absorbing lecture between the French capital and London, the wire can flash one's counterfeit presentment with diabolical accuracy and finish. Let the anarchist try to elude the police of Paris as he may, before he has crossed from Calais to Dover his portrait, reproduced exactly as it is held in the pigeon-holes of the Commissary, can be in the hands of the London detectives, and his features marked out for identification.

SOME OF ITS USES.

The terrible suspense of a railway accident to those who have friends in all ill-fated train may well be lessened by the fact that were identification by name is for the moment impossible, photographs of the injured or worse can be telegraphed over all the country, to appear side by side in the newspapers with the correspondent's account of the catastrophe. Or to sound a pleasanter and more human note, the gratified parent hundreds of miles away, may console himself with a photograph of the lusty addition to his family which has arrived without waiting for his return to the domestic hearth.

These are some of the immediate results of the invention which Professor Korn has already brought into the region of effective accomplishment, and no one who was present at last night's demonstration could fail to realise that he was assisting at the ceremonial inauguration of an invention with infinite possibilities. That photography by wire is something more than a scientific toy has been already shown, and the exchange of pictures between "L'Illustration" in Paris and the "Daily Mirror" in London is the latest proof of its practical utility.

To our morning contemporary belongs the credit of being the first illustrated paper in this country to realise the possibilities of photography by wire, and to give genuine encouragement to its inventor. It was therefore, quite in accordance with the fitness of things that the inauguration festivities should take place in a very prettily devised saloon in the midst of, but shut off from the busy hours of "going to press."

Without attempting a technical description of the apparatus, it may be of interest to explain in brief and unscientific terms how, last night, photographs were exchanged between the French and English capitals. A varying intensity of the electric current, caused by the influence of selenium cells, which offer considerable resistance when exposed to light, may be said to be the prime factor in the tele-photograph. There is a revolving spiral cylinder carrying a transparent photographic film.

THE SELENIUM CELLS.

Light is concentrated on the film through lenses. Where the photograph is darkest, the light obviously penetrates the least, where it is lightest the most, and so according to the density of the film the selenium is affected and the electric current passing through the cell and over the wire becomes stronger or weaker. At the receiving station a cylinder, which moves synchronously with the transmitting cylinder, carries an unused photographic film, and as the electric current of varying strength passes over the wire, it records itself in a series of consecutive dots—as shown when the film is developed—varying in intensity according to the degree of transparency of the corresponding tiny portions of the original photograph. From actual observation, we can say that the results achieved are remarkable.

The inventor is in no doubt as to the present limits of his instrument. He is restricted to the well insulated telephone lines, the telegraphic wire not being suitable to his purpose, and hence the submarine cable is so far beyond the range of practicability. But it is the special virtue of the inventor to be hopeful, and the transmission of photographs by the under sea cables Professor Korn puts as within the possibility of the next few years.

So far the transmission of single portraits is all that has been accomplished, but the wirings of groups, and of landscapes, also the reduction of the time in transmission (it has been reduced to twelve minutes, we understand, between Paris and London) and the greater perfection of the portrait, already wonderfully clear and definite, are among the things to be aimed at. It is quite likely that before long the wired photograph will be as common in our journals as the telegraphed letter-press.

NOVEMBER SWALLOWS.

A day or two ago we treated in a Turnover of the migration of birds. The usual explanation which has been offered of the origin of migration is that it is due to cold and want of food. But there are a number of cases in which this explanation will not suffice. Why for example, should the whimbrel be migratory, while the curlew, a bird of similar habits and feeding on much the same food, is resident? The whimbrel is well-known on all the shores of this country during its spring and autumn migrations, north and south respectively. During the breeding season it is known only in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Many authorities state that the young migrate first, the old being delayed by moulting. But an article in the "Field" points out that the parties of migrating young always contain some old birds.

RETURNS BY ANOTHER ROUTE.

One of the most curious cases of migration, perhaps is that of Richard's pipit. This bird is well-known as a straggler on our east coasts, which a number reach every autumn. In the spring, however, they never reach this country. And the reason of this is that their spring route is altogether different from that pursued in autumn. Richard's pipit breeds in the neighbourhood of Lake Baikal, and in autumn it migrates west until it reaches the longitude of our eastern shores. It then runs south, and passes the winter in Southern Spain and Africa.

HOW CUCKOOS MIGRATE.

It is held by many ornithologists that the young of most species migrate in advance of their parents. In the case of the cuckoo, however, it is well-known that the old birds leave the country first. For having shifted the responsibility of rearing their young on to the titlark or hedge-sparrow, there is nothing to keep them. Only several weeks after do the young birds cross the ocean to their winter retreat. Migration has usually been explained on the assumption that the old birds, which had traversed the route before, led the way. This cannot be applied to the case of the cuckoo. Nor can it be suggested that the foster parents lead the way. For the titlark and the hedge-sparrow, which most frequently act in this capacity, although they may take part in the great east and west migratory movements, are not migrants in the ordinary sense of the word.

NOVEMBER SWALLOWS.

One of the most remarkable facts in the migration of the swallow tribe is the appearance on our south coasts of small parties long after the main body has gone. In October we thought we had bidden them farewell, and perhaps did not see a single swallow for weeks. And then from time to time, perhaps even up to the end of November, we saw parties of them leisurely hawking in the air as if summer were still here. It has not yet been ascertained whether these are swallows halting on their return journey from the far north—there is a view held by some ornithologists that those which go farthest north to breed are the latest to return—or whether they are some which have been further south, and have been tempted back by a spell of fine weather.

IN SEARCH OF THE SOLENODON.

The West Indian Islands are characterised by the occurrence of a peculiar family of insectivorous mammals not known to occur elsewhere. These have received the generic name of Solenodon, from the curious hollowing of a pair of the lower incisor teeth. Only two species of Solenodon are known, one inhabiting Cuba and the other Hayti. A specimen of the former may be seen in the British Museum of Natural History, but the latter is unrepresented. The Hayti species, indeed, was reported to be extinct, so an American naturalist, Mr. A. H. Verrill, journeyed to the island to make investigations. The results of the expedition are given in the "American Journal of Science."

A NEW volume in Unwin's Colonial Library is "The Spanish Prisoner" by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny, author of "The Mystery of a Glove," "The Grey Domino" etc. The scene of the romance is laid in Spain, among the mountains of Navarra, with an interlude in England. The date is 1805, and the Battle of Trafalgar plays a minor part in the story. The heroine, Paloma, is a Spanish girl, who, to free her cousin's name from dishonour, personates him in England. After being tricked into a promise of marriage by a Spaniard she dislikes, she discovers that he gained his end by a mean subterfuge, and considering herself no longer bound to him, marries the man of her heart, an Englishman who comes over from England to claim her.

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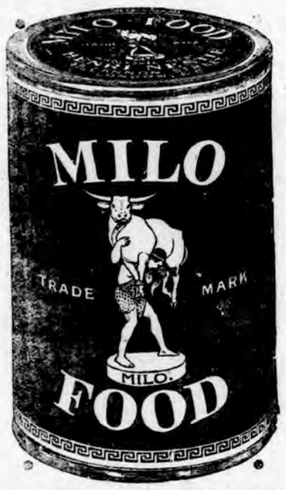

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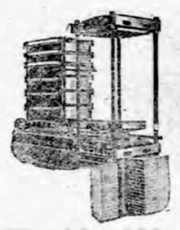

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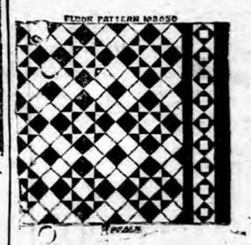

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La Reina, Superiores	" 25	4	8	"
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	" 25	5	0	"
La Zenobia, Spotted	" 10	6	0	"
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Victoria	" 50	5	0	"
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Rothschilds, Hon Soit Qui Mal Y Pe	" 50	10	0	"
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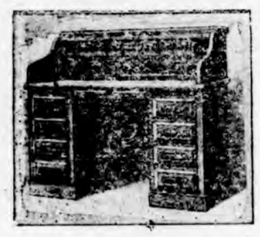

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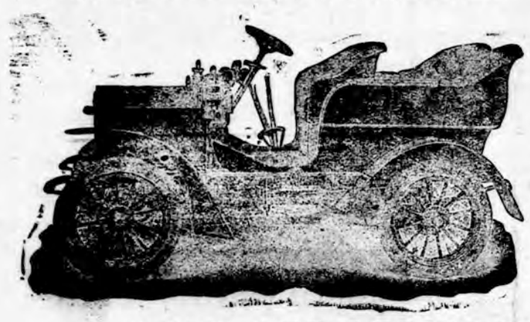

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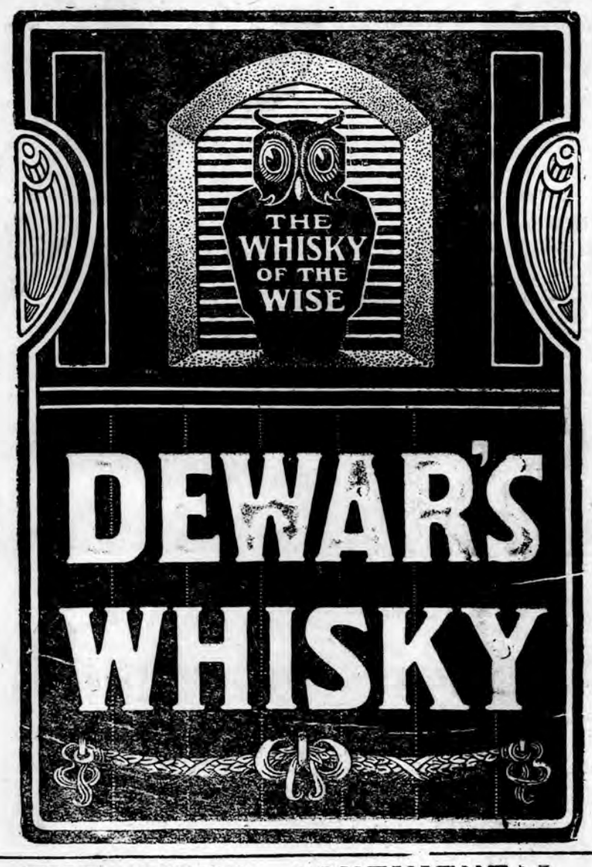

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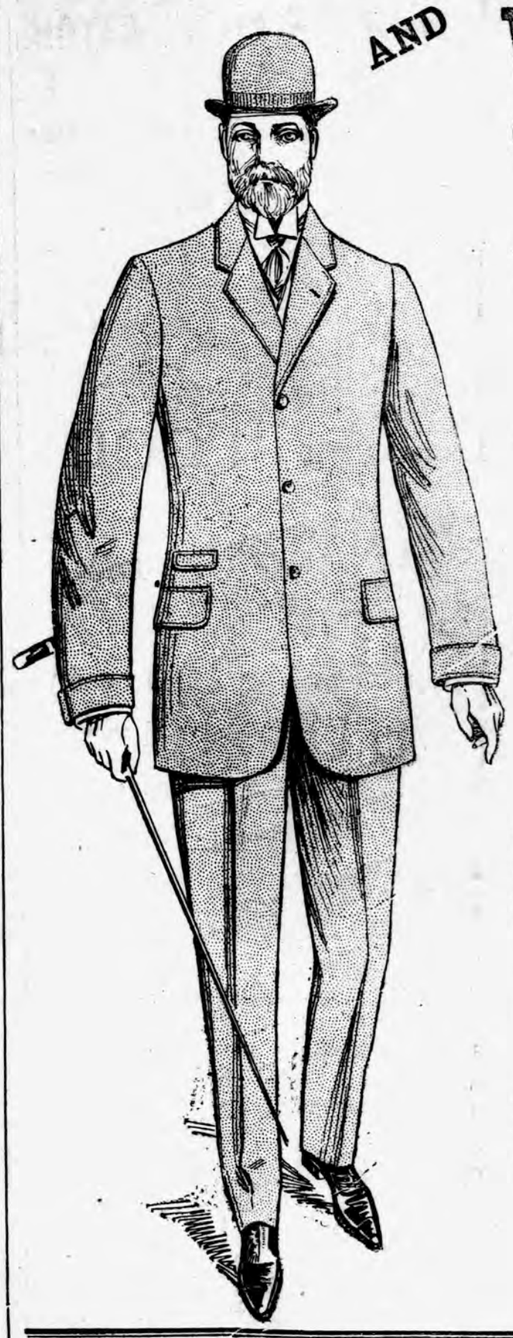

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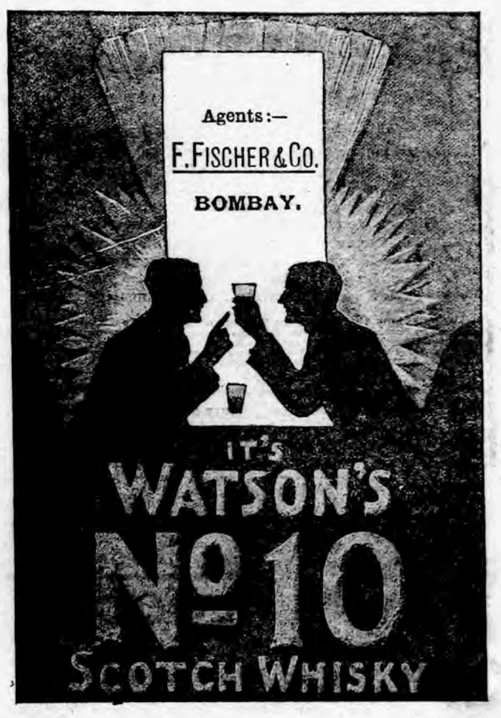

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